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Twenty-Two Pages

MOSCOW PUSHES PEACE WITH MUKDEN—REJECTS PROPOSALS OF NANKING

Manchuria May Meet Rus-
sians at Dairen Con-
ference

WASHINGTON AWAITS REPLY FROM NATIONS

Peace Pact Signatories Not
to Act If Independent
Peace Is Likely

Definite word that Nanking had
expressed a desire to enter into
negotiations with the Soviet had
reached Washington, though the Chinese
Foreign Minister denies that arrange-
ments for such a discussion have yet
been made. Tentative proposals from
Nanking have been rejected by Mos-
cow.

Meanwhile Moscow states un-
equivocally that parleying between
Manchuria and Moscow is on the
way, and dispatches from Tokyo de-
clare that a conference at Dairen is
anticipated, at which Nanking, which
appears to have been left out in the
cold, may attempt to intervene.

Washington is awaiting replies
from the five governments to which
proposals have been made for tak-
ing action among signatories of the
Kellogg pact. Such action, it is de-
clared, would not be pushed if the
disputants show signs of settling
their quarrel between them.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The State De-
partment is interested in seeing the
Manchurian crisis settled peacefully
and is not concerned with the
agencies by which the agreement is
reached. This was the comment from
the State Department when word
reached Washington that the Chinese
had expressed the desire to enter
into negotiations with Russia to
settle the Chinese Eastern Railway
dispute.

At the same time, authoritative in-
formation reached the Capitol con-
firming previous reports that at no
time have large masses of Russian
troops been operating against the
Chinese, and that most of the looting
and killing in the retreat of the Chi-
nese troops was committed by Chi-
nese soldiers, who had been left
leaderless after a preliminary san-
guinary encounter with Red forces.

The diplomatic representatives of
Italy and Japan were at the State
Department during the day, but pend-
ing the return to the city of the Sec-
retary of State no announcement was
made of the reply of the five great
powers to America's latest proposal
for discussions of appropriate steps
in Manchuria.

Relaxation of tension through the
apparent capitulation of the Chinese,
and the restoration of the status quo
of the railway were believed likely
to forestall action under the State
Department's proposal to Great
Britain, France, Germany, Italy and
Japan to consider joint action at the
present time.

According to Nelson Johnson, Un-
dersecretary of State, who has been
(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Mexican Issues to Be Debated at Washington

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The almost simul-
taneous arrival in Washington from
Europe of Elias Plutarco Calles, for-
mer President, still seen as a guid-
ing hand in Mexican politics, of
President-elect Ortiz Rubio, and of
Dwight W. Morrow, American Am-
bassador, indicates in the opinion of
conservative observers, United
States and Mexico relations that it
will be during these three men's stay
in the United States that a program
will be mapped out on disputed ques-
tions.

These include the block settlement
of American claims, the resumption
of interest payment by Mexico on
its international obligations and an
agreement on payment to be made to
Americans who have been ex-
propriated under provisions of the
Mexican agrarian laws.

Mr. Morrow is departing for Wash-
ington Dec. 6. General Calles is re-
ported due in New York about the
same time, and the latest information
available on the departure of Ortiz
Rubio is that he will arrive shortly
before the others.

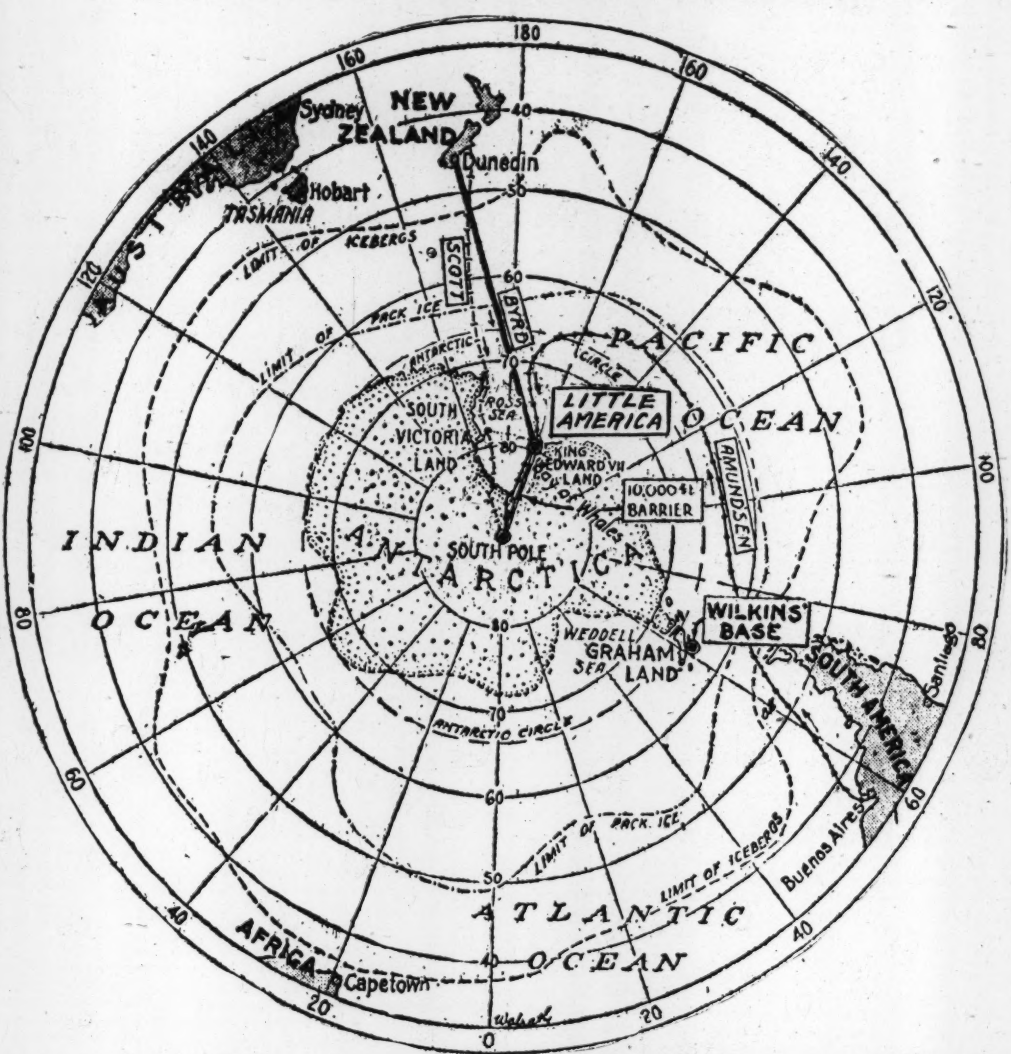
The solution of these three prob-
lems hinges entirely on the
future stability of Mexico and an
improved economic situation that
will be the natural reaction if the
Ortiz Rubio Administration prospers.

Until this stage is reached there
will be ample time for the London
naval conference, which Mr. Morrow
will attend as a member of the
American delegation, to conclude its
work with the presence of the Am-
bassador in Mexico not essentially
needed during this transient stage
when it will be possible for a clearer
vision to be gained on the prospects
of an undisturbed future for Mexico.

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Course to Pole and Man Who Followed It



WATCH ON RHINE ENDS; GERMAN CITIES REJOICE

Belgian Troops Depart After
11 Years—Police Again
in Charge

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Great demonstrations of
rejoicing are taking place at Coblenz
and Aachen on the liberation of
Rhineland by the evacuation of the
second zone. At midnight all church
bells were rung and there followed
two minutes of silence.

Both sides of the Rhine were illu-
minated at Coblenz, and the Reich's
flag was hoisted on the ancient fort,
Ehrenbreitstein, whereupon the chief
burgomaster addressed the popula-
tion. After special services in
churches tomorrow celebration will
be held in Coblenz and Aachen.

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian army
carried out historic maneuvers on
Nov. 30. The last of the occupation
forces which have been in the Rhine-
land for 11 years were departing.

The final stage of the evacuation
started at 11 a. m. the last battalion
of the Fourth Engineers garrisoned
at Aachen left their barracks and
proceeded by the hand of the 11th
Infantry, marched past General
Pouleur and staff, who, together with
the allied consuls, presided, striking
the Belgian colors after the occupa-
tion.

Hailed by both Belgians and Ger-
mans as a happy event, the occupa-
tion practically ends today, said
General Pouleur when interviewed by
Belgian newspaper men, "but from the
juridical viewpoint the occupa-
tion still continues. This I had to im-
press upon the Aachen burgomaster
when, having referred the matter to
General Guillaumat, commander-in-
chief of the allied occupation army,
I refused to allow even after our
departure the entrance of 300 shupps

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

French Premier Asks Speeding of Budget

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The French Premier,
Andre Tardieu, has demanded of the
Chamber of Deputies that the discus-
sion on the budget for 1930 be pro-
ceeded with more rapidly and asked
that the budget be ready to send to
the Senate by Dec. 12.

It is his firm intention to continue
Raymond Poincare's record of pass-
ing the budget before new year has
started, and there have been lately
numerous delays. M. Tardieu's politi-
cal opponents have been seizing every
occasion to demand time for taking
the vote and to criticize the Govern-
ment in front of Parliament.

The French Bourgeois has been pass-
ing through a difficult period and a
situation was reached which re-
quired M. Tardieu's stepping in and
calling a conference of financial
leaders. A statement was issued as
to the financial and industrial sound-
ness of the country in order to check
the growing lack of public confidence
evidenced by extreme slackness on
the Bourse. Political uncertainty has
been another factor, for the public is
not reassured yet as to whether M.
Tardieu has come to stay for some
time or not. Nevertheless his acts are
gradually restoring faith in the sta-
bility of the Government. To expedite
matters he has also given in re-
garding his vast scheme for increas-
ing national productivity by which
5,000,000 francs was to be spent in
five years. Instead of being incor-
porated in the annual budgets spe-
cial accounts will be formed into
which the steady income from Ger-
man reparation payments will be
paid and from which sums now
known will be taken to cover ex-
penditures.

GERMAN PRESIDENT POSES FOR MOVIES

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BERLIN (AP)—For the first time
since becoming President, Marshal
von Hindenburg permitted movie men
to film him at work at his desk.

After posing for about two minutes,
he said: "The two minutes agreed
upon are more than enough." His
secretary, Otto Meissner, saved the
situation by saying: "But, Your Ex-
cellency, don't you remember the
agreement was for 10 minutes." The
President good-naturedly retorted:
"Ah, but I know these photographers'
minutes." He then submitted patient-
ly to the cameramen's further in-
structions.



BERNT BALCHEN, Pilot

TRADE UNITES TO KEEP SHIP ON EVEN KEEL

Picture of Conditions to Be
Presented by 32 Notable
Spokesmen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Thirty-two
spokesmen, representing every line
of industry, commerce and trade in
the United States, have been selected
for the task of presenting the com-
posite picture of business conditions
at the coming conference of the
United States Chamber of Commerce
here.

Of the 200 leading business men
and industrialists who have accepted
invitations sent out by the chamber
at the initiative of President Hoover,
a group of 32 have been chosen to
present orally the mosaic of Ameri-
can economic life, which officials of
the coming conference declare will
be completely frank, revealing and
uncensored.

The primary purpose of the coming
conference will be to face the busi-
ness facts as they are, whether good
or bad, and upon the foundation of
fact to build a continuing body of
executive leadership to keep the busi-
ness life of the Nation on an even
course.

The three opening addresses at the
conference, according to the program,
(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

ITALY REFORMS TAXES TO SOLVE EVASION ISSUE

Income and Estate Levies
Cut—Exemption Level
Raised 1000 Lire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—One of the fields in which
the Fascist Government has taken
practical steps to promote efficiency
is that of taxation. A regime of ex-
cessive taxation is always one under
which tax evasion flourishes.

When duties were levied on direct
heirs to the extent of 30 per cent,
rising in the case of others to 60
per cent and more, as was the case
prior to their repeal in the former
and reform in the latter case by the
first Fascist Minister of Finance,
they were evaded by the wholesale,
The extremely high rates at which
the income tax has been levied in
Italy have likewise encouraged eva-
sion, as has also the multiplicity and
complexity of the fiscal system.

From the very start Fascist finance
set itself the task of gradually re-
forming and simplifying the involved
and confusing fiscal system which it
found in force in 1922. Special war
taxation was repealed and many
vexatious petty taxes have been pro-
gressively eliminated.

The rates at which income tax is
levied have been moderated, and the
exemption level, though still very low,
has been raised from 1000 to 2000
lire. At the same time persistent
and effective action has been taken
to obtain full payment by all liable
to direct taxation.

Legislation was enacted in 1928
making evasion a penal offense, and
a time limit was set within which of-
fenders could send in their returns,
or correct those already made, with-
out incurring such penalties. The
time limit expired Aug. 31 last, and
by that date 331,980 new or corrected
returns had been made for a new
taxable income of 1,392,672,531 lire.

The Government is studying the
organic reform of local taxation and
will introduce legislation to this ef-
fect during the coming year.

WORLD ACCLAIMS BYRD FLIGHT TO SOUTH POLE AND RETURN, 1600 MILES ACROSS ICY WASTE

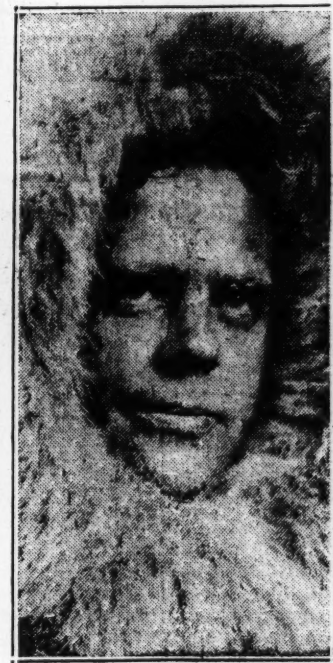
Tops Both Ends of Earth



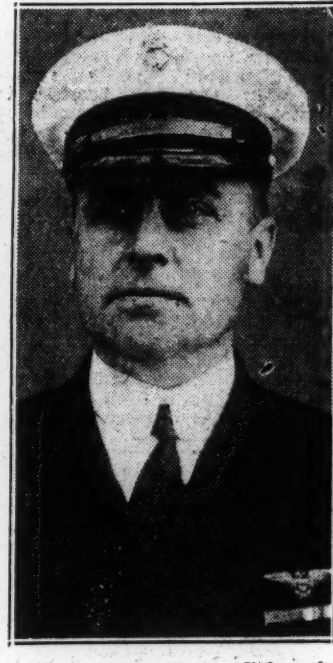
COMMANDER RICHARD E. BYRD

Wide World

Photographer and Radio Operator of the Flight
Who Did Much to Help Conquer the Antarctic Waste



CAPT. ASHLEY C. MCKINLEY



LIEUT. HAROLD G. JUNE

Mysteries of Antarctic Regions May Unfold Through Byrd Flight

Students Surmise That Observations May, Among Other
Things, Show Whether Antarctica Is One
or Two Continents

NEW YORK (AP)—The greatest
natural scientific mystery of antarc-
tica which the Byrd expedition may
help to clarify, is whether it is one
or two continents.

Commander Byrd's camp is on the
outer tip of the world's largest
glacier, called the Barrier, which
bites far southward into the land
masses of the continent. Around on
the other side of Antarctica, nearly
opposite his camp, is another huge

bay that extends southward far to-
ward the interior. It is the Weddell
Sea. Explorers long have claimed
that fragmentary evidence indicated
there might be a connection between
the water beneath the Barrier, where
Little America lies, and the Weddell
Sea. One of the Darwins pointed out
that tides indicated this possibility.

The elevation of the country where
this break in the continent might
exist would go far toward answering
the riddle. If the elevations are
thousands of feet, natural scientists
believe the heights would indicate
dry land buried in the ice beneath.
Should there prove to be a low, com-
paratively flat plain between the Wed-
dell Sea and the Barrier, it would be
taken as indicating the possibility of
a thick coating of ice overlying either
shallow water or a series of low
islands, about which water might flow
beneath the ice.

Mountains Stick Through Ice
Commander Byrd already has
made some short flights in the gen-
eral direction of the Weddell Sea.
In those flights he has found granite
mountains sticking up through the ice.

One of the reasons for interest in
this possible division of the great
polar continent is to learn more
about the origins of the earth itself.
It is thought that if two continents
are found, one may prove to be a con-
tinuation of the old world southward,
while the other will mark the south-
ernmost extension of the new world.
Geologists have learned that there
is much sameness in the forms, tex-
ture and time of building millions of
years ago of the mountains that
reach from Alaska to the tip of South

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Three Companions on Trip
Share Glory—Top Peaks
15,000 Feet High

VOYAGE TAKES PLACE WITHOUT ANY MISHAP

Soar Over Jagged Mountain
Range and Frozen Plains,
Bare and Desolate

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York
Times, the St. Louis Post Dispatch
and newspapers affiliated with them
in publishing reports from Comman-
der Richard E. Byrd's expedition,
announce that Commander Byrd
safely returned to his base, Little
America, Nov. 29, after a successful
flight across the south pole, during
which he surveyed much adjacent
territory. The flight was without mis-
hap and everything worked well.

The Times announced it had been
directed by President Hoover to for-
ward through its wireless station the
following message to Commander
Byrd:

"Commander Richard E. Byrd,
"Little America:
"I know that I speak for the Ameri-
can people when I express their
universal pleasure at your successful
flight over the south pole. We are
proud of your courage and your
leadership. We are glad of proof that
the spirit of great adventure still
lives. Our thoughts of appreciation
include also your companions in the
flight and your colleagues whose
careful and devoted preparation have
contributed to your great success."
"Herbert Hoover."

By the Associated Press

Commander Richard E. Byrd,
safely back at his base, Little Ameri-
ca, from a flight to the south pole,
holds the unique distinction of being
the only man to fly over both poles
of the earth.

By his flight to the use of his courage
and skill the tools supplied by
modern mechanical and natural
scientific progress, he achieved
what no other polar explorer
has accomplished in a life-
time—visiting to the top and bottom
of the globe by air.

Flying to the south pole, he did in
less than a day what it had pre-
viously taken more than three
months to accomplish.

The antarcctic flight was beset with
difficulties far greater than those en-
countered in Byrd's trip to the north
pole, which was made May 9, 1926.
The distance of each flight was about
the same, 1600 miles.

On the flight to the north pole and
back, made in 15 hours, 30 minutes,
there was no stop.

Commander Byrd navigated his
plane to and from the south pole over
a jagged mountain chain with senti-
nel-like peaks that rise anywhere
from 10,000 to 15,000 feet. The ant-
arctic is mostly barren of plant life
and without human inhabitants and
even animals, due to its severe
climate. Even in summer, which is at
hand there now, there are no inhabi-
tants. In the arctic there are Eskimos
and summer vegetation.

Byrd Flew Over South Pole

Commander Byrd flew from Spitz-
bergen to the north pole over float-
ing ice fields, arising only a few feet
above sea level, with here and there
open leads of water. From the edge
of the southern ice barrier he flew
400 miles over an accumulation of ice
rising 150 feet or more above the sea
and solid as land and then soared
over mountains to the polar plateau
and back again.

Commander Byrd's flight to the
south pole is a striking demonstra-
tion of the conquest of modern
methods of travel and communica-
tion of distance and other physical
obstacles encountered in polar ex-
ploration when compared with simi-
lar feats accomplished by older
methods. Commander Byrd flew from
his base on the Bay of Whales to the
pole and back in less than a day.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, the first ex-
plorer to reach the south pole, using
dog sledges and starting from a base
which was near Little America, re-
quired 97 days to reach the pole. The
trip there and back, a total of 1545
miles, was made in 108 days. He left
his base Oct. 20, 1911, reached the
pole Dec. 14, averaging about 15 miles
a day.

World Gets News by Radio

Just as the airplane enabled Com-
mander Byrd to travel as far in an
hour as Captain Amundsen did in
six days, the radio, sending its waves
at the speed of 186,000 miles a sec-
ond, gave the instantaneous news of
his feat, a radio message was sent
from his plane at the pole to New
York via a relay.

It was 153 days after Capt. Robert
E. Peary reached the north pole on
April 6, 1909, before he was able to
reach the telegrapher's station at
Office at Indian Harbor, Labrador, to
send a message announcing the fact.

Commander Byrd with a company
of 77 and using three ships to trans-
port his planes and supplies arrived
at the edge of the great antarctic ice
barriers last December. In addition
to a crew of pilots and mechanics
for the planes, the party included
radio operators and natural scienc-
ists with equipment for making and
recording observations of conditions
prevailing in the region.

After establishing a base which
was named Little America and a
series of emergency supply stations
in the direction of the pole, the party
made several exploration flights over
the barrier. The existence of Scott

Island was confirmed and several uncharted mountains ranges in the region were discovered.

Spent Winter in Preparation

The long sunless winter in the antarctic from March until October was spent at the base protecting themselves and their stores from the bitter cold and terrific storms of the region. Activity was resumed a few weeks ago and came to a climax in the historic flight over the south pole which was begun Thanksgiving Day and ended Nov. 29.

Berni Balchen, who was a pilot on Commander Byrd's transatlantic flight in June, 1927, piloted the huge tri-motored plane, Floyd Bennett, in which the flight was made.

Harold June, a navy pilot and petty officer, on leave for the expedition, was the radio operator. Capt. Ashley C. McKinley, an aerial photographer of St. Louis, was the fourth member of the party.

The sun compass, designed by Albert H. Bumstead, chief cartographer of the National Geographic Society, which Commander Byrd was the first to use on his flight to the north pole and which he gave much credit for the accuracy of his navigation, was part of the equipment on the south pole flight.

Beside Byrd and Amundsen only one other explorer has reached the south pole. Capt. Robert F. Scott, British explorer, reached the pole Jan. 18, 1912, about a month after Amundsen. He and his party perished in a blizzard on their return trip about March 29 when within 155 miles of their base.

Polar Experts Are Amazed at Swift and Full Success of Victory in Antarctica

WASHINGTON (P)—Washington marveled at Commander Richard E. Byrd's hazardous and successful flight over the icy waste lands of the south pole and extolled the courage and adventurous enthusiasm of the still youthful explorer.

From all sides came expressions of amazement at the extraordinary success of the exploit, praise for the valor of Commander Byrd and his associates and optimistic predictions of the natural scientific value of the flight.

Meanwhile, some thought was given to possible international complications that may arise over the question of national title to the lands over which Commander Byrd flew. Great Britain claims much territory in the antarctic region, on the ground of previous discovery and exploration.

When the present expedition was still in the making, the London Government dispatched a note to the United States, telling of its interest in the project because of the land to which it claims title. An inclosure outlined the territory involved. In replying a few weeks ago, the State Department acknowledged receipt of the note, but avoided any discussion of the question of ownership of land.

The congratulations of the National Geographic Society were sent to Commander Byrd by its president, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor. The flight, he said, adds "another illustrious achievement" to Byrd's "unparalleled record in aerial exploration." The society, he added, is "rightfully proud" of having had a part in supporting the expedition.

Dr. Grosvenor also described some of the difficulties that confronted Commander Byrd and contrasted them with those encountered on his flight to the north pole.

The north pole, he said, is an ocean, the south pole a continent. In reaching the former, he continued, Commander Byrd flew over floating ice fields rising but a few feet from the level of the sea, while in his achievement of this week he was compelled to soar over gigantic mountain ranges rising to a height of 10,000 to 15,000 feet.

In addition, whereas the northern polar region supports an abundance of life, both vegetable and animal, the antarctic territory is barren and comprises some of the greatest ice fields in the world.

Among the first to acclaim Commander Byrd's achievement was a veteran of the days when polar exploration was conducted with skis and dog sled. He was General A. W. Greeley, who nearly 50 years ago was a member of the expedition which then established a "farthest north"

Three Feats Stand Out in Byrd's Flying Career

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

COMMANDER BYRD'S three big feats:

May 9, 1926—Flew to the north pole and back to King's Bay, Spitzbergen, in the airplane Josephine Ford.

June 29, 1927—Crossed the Atlantic in the airplane America from Roosevelt Field, N. Y., to Ver-Sur-Mer, France.

Nov. 29, 1929—Flew from the edge of the antarctic ice barrier to the south pole and back in the airplane Floyd Bennett.

record of 83 degrees, 24 minutes. Privation and hardship haunted the expedition and but seven returned of the 25 men that originally made up the company.

Byrd's Mother and Brother 'Very Happy' Over Success

RICHMOND, Va. (P)—Mrs. Richard E. Byrd Sr., mother of Commander Richard E. Byrd, in commenting over long-distance telephone from her home in Winchester, Va., said she was "very happy" to learn of her son's safe landing again after his flight over the south pole.

Harry Flood Byrd, Governor of Virginia, brother of the flier, said he had no comment to make concerning the flight. However, it was quite evident that he too was very happy over the successful feat.

Mrs. Byrd said, "I was never so happy in my life as when we heard he had landed safely back at Little America. We were really quite uneasy because this flight seemed more hazardous than anything he had ever tried."

WINCHESTER, Va. (P)—Safe at his Antarctic base after a flight over the south pole, Commander Richard E. Byrd hastened to relieve anxiety of relatives with a message of his safety and love to his mother, Mrs. Richard E. Byrd, Sr., through the New York Times. Mrs. Byrd received the message at her home here about midnight.

"Back after a fine flight," his message read. "It was full of thrills. A world of love to you all."

'Fine,' Says Balchen's Uncle, 'I Knew He Would Make It'

GROTON, Conn. (P)—Capt. David G. Dedrick, uncle of Berni Balchen, pilot of Commander Byrd's plane and former skipper of the City of New York, flagship of the Byrd expedition, described the flight over the south pole as "wonderful."

"Fine," he said, "I think it was wonderful. I knew Commander Byrd would make it, but I didn't think he would start so soon."

He said he planned to send a congratulatory cablegram to his sister, Balchen's mother, who lives in Norway. Captain Dedrick commanded the City of New York, formerly the Samson, when she was brought to America from Norway.

Lieutenant June's Wife Declares, 'It's Just Great'

STAMFORD, Conn. (P)—The wife of Lieut. Harold June, radioman with Commander Byrd, when notified of the successful flight over the south pole said she was too excited to talk.

A message sent by Lieutenant June from Little America on Nov. 28, was received by his daughter. In the message he said he was "well and rested from last flight and ready for another now."

Byrd Says Radio Relay Played Part in Success

LOS ANGELES (P)—A congratulatory message sent by Commander Richard E. Byrd shortly before the start of his airplane flight over the south pole was read at the convention of the Pacific division of the American Radio Relay League.

The message, received by B. E. Sandham, Los Angeles, amateur short-wave radio operator, read: "Greetings from Little America to the radio amateurs of the Pacific division. Am glad for this opportunity to acknowledge the big debt our north and south pole expeditions owe to the amateur radio operators. I wish to thank them for their helpfulness and to express my admiration of the high sense of honor they show in handling messages. It is radio that has made this expedition possible. Cordial good wishes in which all of Little America join."

(Signed) "Richard Byrd."

London Emphasizes Success of Byrd South Pole Flight

LONDON (P)—The afternoon newspapers widely displayed stories of the antarctic pole flight of Commander Richard E. Byrd. All bore big headlines and carried all available details with comments from the American newspapers. Numerous photographs also were published.

NAVAL FIGURES TOLD BYRD WHEN HE WAS AT POLE

Man Who Prepared Computations Happy at Success of the Commander

WASHINGTON (P)—George Washington Littlehales, a white-haired navy natural scientist to whom Commander Richard E. Byrd came with his navigation problems for the past 10 years, sits in his cozy office at department headquarters making calculations to tell arctic explorers when they have reached their goals in the frozen white wastes at the earth's ends.

Commander Byrd took a set of Mr. Littlehales' computations with him on his successful dash for the south pole. By comparing readings on an everyday mariner's tool—a sextant of reflection—with figures supplied by Mr. Littlehales, Commander Byrd could tell in a moment where he was at any time.

Once Mr. Littlehales said it was impossible for a navigator to fly the flight over the south pole, he had no comment to make concerning the flight. However, it was quite evident that he too was very happy over the successful feat.

That was the reason Donald B. McMillan returned from the arctic in 1926 and announced that the plane had not been compelled to land to make his computations, and Byrd made the hardish and peril and failure that landing cost the Amundsen expedition.

Not long after Commander Byrd explained the difficulty, Mr. Littlehales "saw it all at once," he said. It occurred to him that the computations Amundsen and others had attempted to make as they went along could be prepared in advance.

This he worked out, in columns of figures four to the page, and 80 pages long. He called these computations a "nautical almanac."

"Ever since our navy planes first crossed the Atlantic, in 1919, when three seaplanes flew from New England to Spain," Mr. Littlehales added, "Byrd has been a frequent visitor with me. I got the almanac ready for him soon after he came back that spring of 1926."

"He knew navigation," continued Mr. Littlehales, "and he could talk convincingly with Rockefeller and Ford and others who financed his undertaking. He went back into the Arctic that summer and, of course, located the pole."

Commander Byrd used Mr. Littlehales' almanac in locating the north pole.

One other invaluable tool—that which told Commander Byrd how to keep his plane flying in the direction of the pole—was worked out by a Bureau of Standards man with material assistance from Mr. Littlehales. It is the "sun compass," a little instrument that tells directions in the desolate places where magnetic compasses have no value. A simple dial with an upright pin in it to cast a shadow, it tells direction on a rule directly opposite from that of the sundials that were in everyone's garden a generation ago.

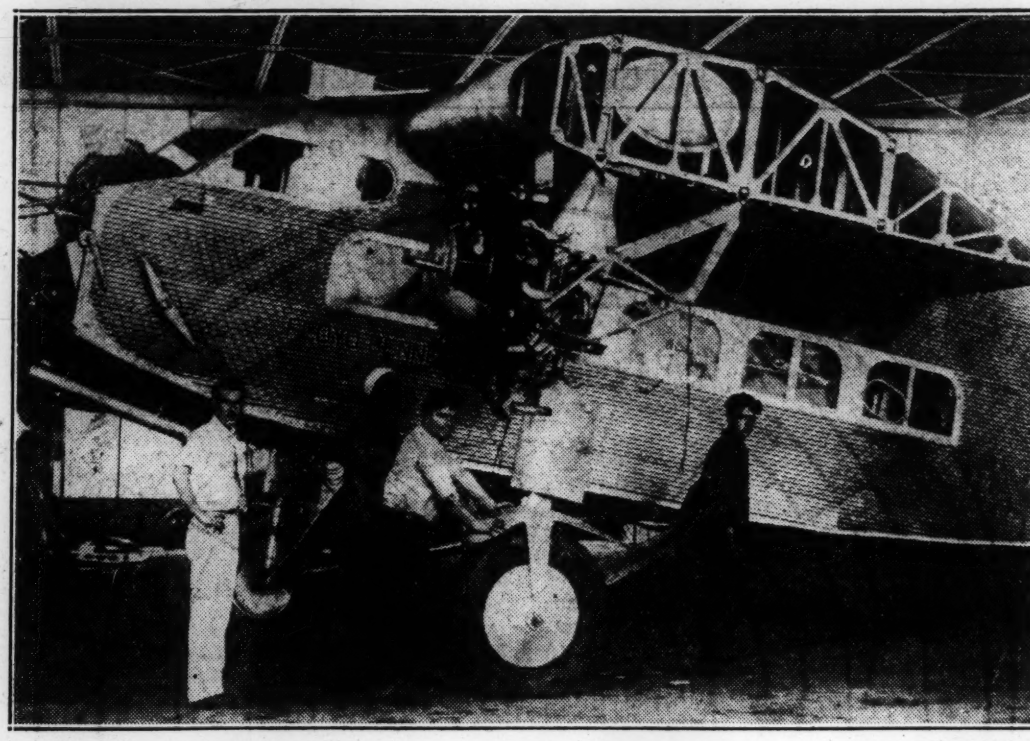
Since 1885 Mr. Littlehales has been poring over his computations in his office in the Navy Department. He has worked out many other intricate processes, always adapting rules of mathematics and astronomy to the use of navigation. Among his scores of natural scientific papers and thousands of pamphlets—A life's work that has brought him acclaim among fellow technicians is a translation of mathematical fundamentals into words understandable to the average seaman, thus giving him a valuable assistance in setting a course and keeping his vessel upon it.

Byrd Flight Is Expected to Tell Much of Weather

WASHINGTON (P)—From Commander Byrd's flight over the south pole regions natural scientists of the National Geographic Society hope to obtain information on the effect that this frozen area has upon the weather in three continents and one of the world's largest islands.

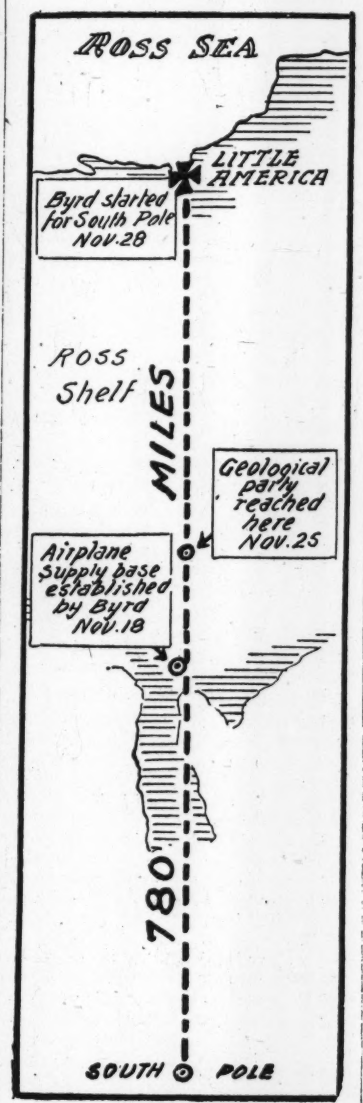
As far back as records go, the antarctic has been looked upon as a

Huge Tri-Motored Fokker That Roared to Tip of Earth



Antarctic Plane, the Floyd Bennett

Route Taken by Byrd to Bottom of Earth



"weather breeder" for South America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

Throughout the expedition careful meteorological observations have been carried out and experts of the society said they felt these would go far in supplementing available data. They asserted it was their opinion that the observations of the expedition would enable more accurate weather forecasting for the whole world.

The hoped-for information on this subject was listed by the society as among the most valuable things to be obtained from the explorations. It also said other observations would make valuable contribution toward filling out the blank regions on the map of the southernmost part of the earth.

"From the mosaic maps made photographically from the plane during the dash to the pole," a statement by the Geographic Society said, "it will be possible to prepare maps in considerable detail definitely tying the previously known areas of the Southern Hemisphere to the south pole."

"In the radio field, Commander Byrd has made history. He is the only man to have sent radio messages from both the north and south poles. Throughout the stay of the party at Little America, radio conditions have been closely studied and it is possible that the data collected may lead to the solution of technical problems."

"The problem of navigation during the flight to and from the pole was probably the most important and most difficult that faced Commander Byrd. Finding the exact location of a moving plane is not simple even in the temperate and torrid zones. Near the poles it is exceedingly difficult because of the longitude lines. From the south pole every possible line leads north. Selecting the one line that would lead back to the base was a problem."

Byrd Thanks Geographic Society for Assistance

WASHINGTON (P)—Commander Richard E. Byrd sent a radio message to Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society, thanking him and the society for aid and encouragement given toward the south pole expedition.

"At a crucial period of our preparation for this expedition," the Byrd message transmitted through the New York Times said, "the National Geographic Society came to our assistance with encouragement and a substantial grant and so helped in a big way to make our expedition possible."

"Now in the midst of our most difficult operations," it continued, "when there still is a financial deficit back home, the National Geographic comes again to our assistance by duplicating its original grant of \$25,000 and so encouraging greatly every man in camp. Your confidence also means a great deal to us. You have made us all feel that the several years we have put into this effort and the hardships and hazards we have

undergone have not been wasted. You, Dr. Grosvenor, Dr. Lagor and the trustees and research committee and the more than 1,000,000 members of your society have our deepest gratitude."

Commander Byrd's reference to the duplicate grant was to \$25,000.

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(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

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- That meals be arranged by correspondence. One must write and ask for permission to bring seven guests, for no more or less than eight persons can be served at one time.

Mysteries of Antarctic Regions May Unfold Through Byrd Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

America, that are named the Rockies in the Northern Hemisphere, and the Andes in the Southern.

Due south of Cape Horn, where the Andes seem to dive below the sea, in Graham Land, a part of Antarctica, the rocks rising again above water have been found to be in some respects like those of the Andes.

But on the opposite side of Antarctica the few geological researches thus far possible have indicated a quite different land structure, more nearly related to Australia, Asia and Africa.

Antarctic May Have Been Tropics

Geologists long have suspected that detailed examination of Antarctica may show that at one time it had a warm, if not subtropical climate. Dr. Lawrence Gould, Byrd's geological leader, now nearing his long-sought mountains, is one of the American geologists who has given this idea much thought.

Evidences of such a former climate, it found, are likely to lie in layers of what is now rock, but which many millions of years ago was loose wind-blown sand that covered the vegetation, insects and animals, later being pressed into rock and fossilizing the remains of living things so that their shapes and structure are preserved indefinitely.

Antarctica to date has been peculiarly barren of indications of former animal or vegetable life. Geologists have had almost no opportunity, however, of studying the place. If some parts were once below sea level, and later pushed up into mountains or plateaus, fossilized remains of fish and other sea life should exist. Gould's analysis of the rocks which he finds, whether or not it reveals former life, may help to answer the natural scientific questions as to what part of the world structure that part of Antarctica belong.

His researches might reveal valuable minerals. Far to the eastward of his present exploration some evidences of minerals have been found by Australian expeditions, also traces of coal. There is, however, nothing known of Antarctica's minerals that would indicate it as a possible future El Dorado.

Weather Studies Important

The weather studies conducted by the Byrd party are of immediate interest to the whole Southern Hemisphere, because Antarctica is believed to hold the key to the rainfall and other important weather conditions south of the equator. Its glaciers and cold currents run far northward and influence precipitation in the Southern.

Available records show that much of the year on all sides of this ice-covered continent the winds blow outward, that is northward, as if somewhere above its great ice dome there is a keyhole in the atmosphere, that sucks higher currents downward and starts them back north along the surface.

There are peculiarities of atmospheric pressure the origin of which is sought. They sometimes sweep rhythmically across Antarctica at the rate of about 40 miles an hour and natural scientific writers have referred to them as mysterious.

Belief that their rainfall depends largely on antarctic climate, has principal reasons why Australia has been sending expeditions to the cold continent. A few meteorologists say that when antarctic weather is understood better, it can be used to predict general weather conditions a year or two ahead in South America and Australia, with consequent increase in the world's crop wealth.

Commander Byrd's party is several hundred miles southeast of the south magnetic pole, that spot in the Southern Hemisphere where the lines of magnetic force, that curve north and south over the earth's surface to guide compasses, dive straight downward into the earth.

Any facts, however fragmentary, which the expedition can bring back about the magnetic pole will add invaluable knowledge to the store of information used by natural scientists to learn more about the earth's magnetism, with the object finally of finding something to man's advantage.

In air transportation, radio, heating, cooking, studies of snow and ice, of ocean depths, temperatures and marine life the expedition is gathering a fund of the sort of first hand information that natural scientists the world over long have wished for.

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NATIONS DISCUSS MEETING DATES OF CONFERENCES

French Seek Adjournment of Naval Parley—Italy Makes Suggestion

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS—The French Foreign Office continues to favor the postponement until the first or second week in February of the naval conference scheduled to open in London on January 21. Two reasons are given. The proximity of dates for this meeting, for the League Council gathering and for the holding of the Hague reparations conference is exceedingly awkward. Furthermore no harm would be done if there were more time in which to continue the preliminary conversations which are now taking place, for example, between France and Italy.

France however, will probably not raise any formal objection should England insist on going through with the original plans for the naval parley. Support was given for the Italian suggestion for convening the League Council on Jan. 13 instead of 20, but Germany's protest that this would leave too little time for the heads of the delegations at the Hague has raised another difficulty. The Hague conference is due to begin the first week in January, and the Belgian former Premier, Henri Jaspar, as president, was expected here to talk over with Aristide Briand the date and agenda. The Belgian Cabinet upset caused M. Jaspar to relinquish the trip, but he may still come if he is able to form a new government and straighten out the local situation in time. In the meantime, diplomatic conversations are proceeding on these points.

The French are particularly desirous that at least at the commencement of these three important gatherings leading members of the respective governments should be present, and unless some alteration in dates is made this would be impossible.

Italian Aide Memoire

Outlines Naval Viewpoints
By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—In Italian official circles hopes had been entertained that the preliminary exchange of views between Signor Manzoni, Italian Am-

bassador at Paris, and Aristide Briand would have been results. There is considerable disappointment at the attitude of the French press toward these conversations. The Monitor correspondent understands that Signor Manzoni, while not presenting any formal note to M. Briand embodying Italy's views on naval disarmament, after his interview with the French Foreign Minister left an aide memoire setting out in general terms the position Italy would take in formal conversations that were to follow.

In this aide memoire Italy's standpoint on naval parity with France was expressed in very conciliatory terms. Italy seems to have expressed willingness to take into consideration the particular needs of France, and at the same time let it be understood that Italy in favoring reduction of naval armaments would not necessarily put its claim to theoretical parity into practice by building up to French strength. In the meantime, Italian naval experts are continuing to study the problem of naval disarmament from all viewpoints.

Japanese Delegation Starts for London Naval Parley

YOKOHAMA (AP)—The Japanese delegation to the forthcoming London Disarmament Conference, headed by the former Premier, Reijiro Wakatsuki, sailed for Seattle Nov. 30 amid a chorus of "banzais" from thousands who thronged the pier in spite of a downpour.

As the liner Siberia Maru, bearing the delegation, steamed down Tokyo Bay, a group of destroyers and submarines formed around it and escorted it out to sea, while the battleships at the Yokohama naval base dressed ship as the liner passed.

Just before sailing Mr. Wakatsuki said to the Associated Press correspondent: "We are highly hopeful that our journey across America and visit to your President and delegates at Washington, will promote a sympathetic understanding between the American and Japanese peoples and Government, which will prove a strong factor in our united success at London."

The party numbers 37, including Admiral and Mme. Takarabe.

ORIENTAL COLONIES GROWING IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Many Japanese are entering the north of Brazil, and Oriental colonies may later characterize the region, just as the southern states of Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul now show the effects of the Italian and German currents, respectively. More and more Japanese emigrants are turning toward the vast fertile territory irrigated by the Amazon River. The two great northern states of Para and Amazonas are conceding tracts of land to be formed by the colonists which the Japanese Colonization Company places there. The Osaka Steamship Company will shortly establish a direct line between Para and Japan, according to reports current here.

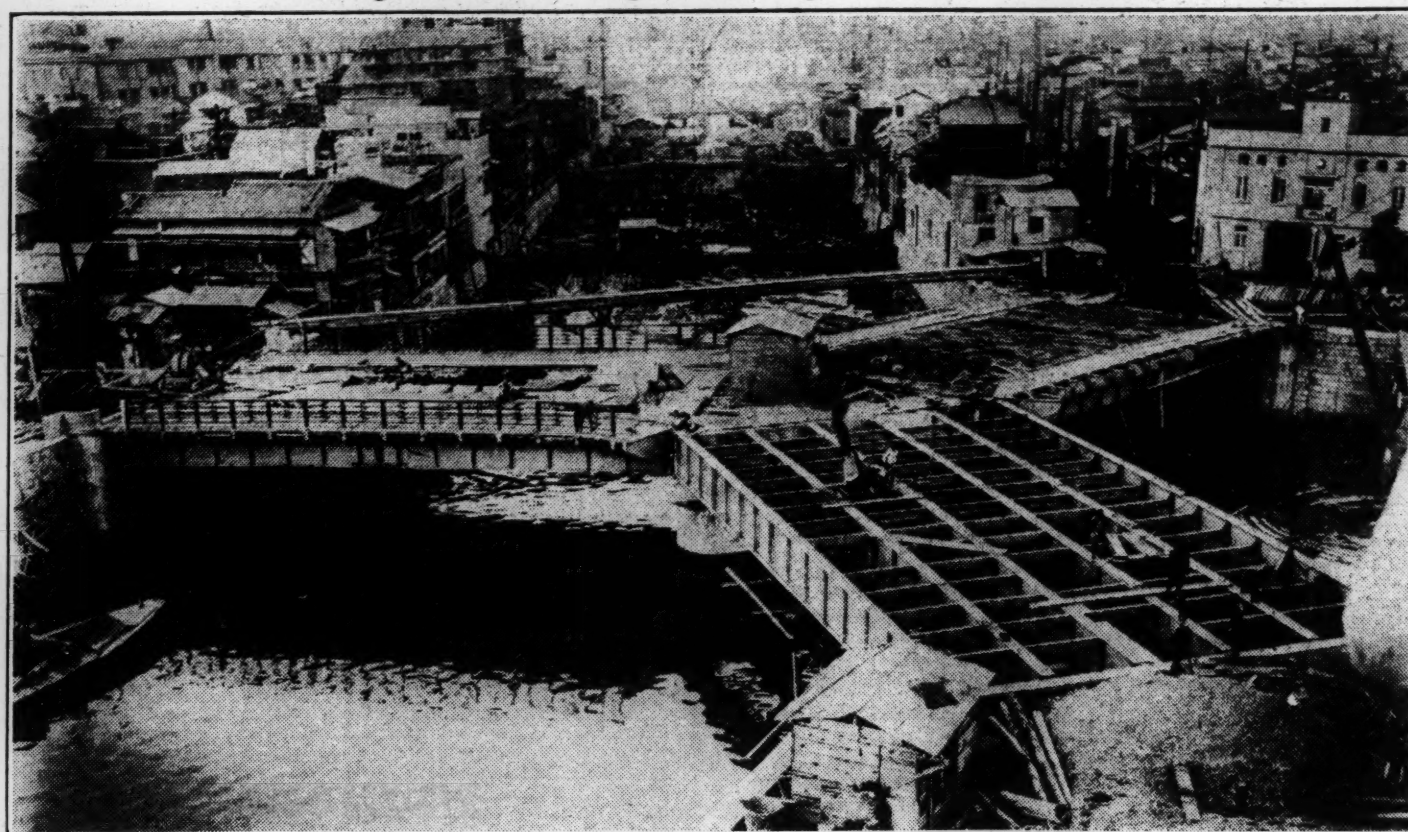
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populated industrial and manufacturing district of the city. The bridge, which is seen to be nearing completion, will evidently act as an automatic bar to would-be speedsters.

FASHION CAUSE OF WOOL WANING IN POPULARITY

Cost of Distribution Also Given as Reason at International Conference

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRADFORD, Eng.—The international wool conference has been concluded here. The proposal to form an international wool federation was adopted "in principle" and it was agreed to circulate draft rules to the various countries for their consideration. A special co-ordinating committee with powers to adopt definite statutes for the federation will meet in Paris next April.

Other subjects discussed included the question of commercial arbitration, in which was disclosed the wide gulf between the British and continental methods, making the immediate extension of this practice impossible. A resolution was passed pledging the countries to send a copy of the procedure, rules, and methods to the secretary of the international wool conference to see whether he could produce a uniform draft.

The President moved a resolution, which was passed unanimously, calling for abolition of the so-called "bias clause" which provides for the reduction of contract prices in the event of a fall in values, but does not allow an increase if values rise.

There was also a resolution urging a more intensive campaign to popularize the use of wool. While the conference did not approve the French proposal for concerted action in this direction, the countries pledged themselves to do what they could individually.

The change in women's fashions

were blamed as a part of the cause for the decline of the popularity of wool as an article of clothing, but many members of the conference felt the main reason was the fact that cost of distribution was out of all proportion to the cost of production. W. Hunter of Bradford said that if wool could be bought by the public at more reasonable prices, the consumption of woollen goods would be double and trebled and there would probably be insufficient wool in the world to meet the demand.

Both Houses Expect Quick Tax-Cut Action

WASHINGTON (AP)—Willis C. Hawley, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, predicted the House would adopt a resolution to authorize the \$160,000,000 tax reduction on 1929 incomes before the end of the first week of the regular session. The resolution, Mr. Hawley said, would be introduced Monday, and he would call a meeting Tuesday of the Ways and Means Committee. Hearings, he added, probably would be short in view of the approval of the reduction by the Administration and leaders of both parties in both houses.

In the event the House would agree to consider the resolution Wednesday, under unanimous consent, without waiting for the committee report, it probably would be approved that day, he said. Otherwise it would be brought up Thursday for action. Senate leaders have announced that an effort would be made to expedite passage in that chamber. House leaders expect but little difficulty in putting the resolution through.

FASCIST POLICY FOR AMERICANS UNDER INQUIRY

State Department Sifting Charges of Interference and Propaganda

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The State Department is investigating alleged Fascist propaganda in the United States which is connected with reported attempts of Benito Mussolini to keep Italians in all parts of the world loyal to his regime.

The investigation covered the question of impressment of American citizens of Italian descent in Italian military service, on their return to Fascist territory. On Nov. 4 the Italian Ambassador in the United States announced that Italy had abandoned the practice of impressing such citizens in times of peace, but it is understood that the State Department

is still investigating other alleged phases of the Fascist overseas activity. In general it is charged that Italian loyalist organizations in the United States are seeking to inculcate Fascist patriotism in children of school age by supporting private classes and other agencies which glorify the works of Mussolini; at the same time a definite system of boycott and terrorism has been resorted to, it is charged, to silence criticism of the Fascist dictatorship from Italian elements hostile to the Duce.

Long a Delicate Question

The State Department has taken official cognizance of these allegations, it is learned, and diplomatic agents are now making inquiry with a particular view to discovering if any of the accredited representatives of Italy have participated in the activities. Not since the World War have charges of hyphenated loyalty been discussed in the State Department, where it is admitted that if Italian Consular agents have overstepped their authority their government will be asked to recall them.

Marcus Duffield, New York newspaper man, in an article in Harpers Magazine of November, discussed the matter, and his charges were brought to the attention of Henry L. Stimson.

Secretary of State. At that time the State Department explained that Italy was not alone in impressing into military service naturalized Americans who return to their native land. The question of naturalization has always been a delicate one, Mr. Stimson said.

Clyde Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, had introduced a resolution asking for negotiations with Italy on the subject. Mr. Stimson said the Embassy at Rome had been instructed to take the matter up but the matter had not gone far. The general question of the rights of naturalized American citizens in regard to military service abroad in all countries, Mr. Stimson said, is the subject of a study which his department is now making.

Citizenship Still Claimed

Following announcement from Italy, published Nov. 4, that modifications of its impressment rule in favor of naturalized Americans had been made, it was said at the State Department that the previous inquiry was still continuing. This took two phases: first, into general rights of naturalized Americans abroad; and, second, charges of Fascist activities in the United States.

In this connection it is pointed out that Italy has by no means acknowledged that Italians naturalized in the United States cease to be Italian citizens. Italy has merely exempted such individuals from war service in times of peace, but it would still feel at liberty to demand such service in time of war; and which it still does demand from naturalized Italians living in other nations.

Among Fascist activities charged are the following: That Giuseppe Brancucci, Italian Consular Agent, Yonkers, N. Y., was active in obtaining the dismissal of May Maloline, anti-Fascist teacher in a private school there. That the Italian Government pays regular grants to a school in Providence, R. I., and that the Marquis Di Farnate, Italian Consul at Boston, has been active in its behalf.

John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, recently resigned from the Fascist League of North America, after the use of his name for alleged propaganda purposes had been brought to his attention.

POLISH FARM LABOR WELCOMED IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The little state of Espirito Santo, just north of Rio, displaying an agricultural enthusiasm comparable with the energy now being shown by many of the southern states, is intensifying production in hitherto uncultivated sections.

Silk production, as well as cacao, is being carried on along the region of the Doce River, under Government co-operation with agriculturists. Foreign farm laborers, especially Poles, are being introduced, other innovations being increased selling of fallow land, establishment of model farms, and the establishment of prizes for agriculturists.

HAITI SEES HOPE IN AIR OF BEING TOURIST CENTER

President Borno Expects New Progress From Better Communications

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (By U. P.)—Airways linking this island with the rest of the world as it has never been linked in its history has raised hopes that Haiti may become one of the great tourist centers of the Caribbean, Louis Borno, President, said in an interview here.

"Haiti," said President Borno, "has occupied a somewhat isolated position in the American world. We have had our problems and our struggles politically, socially and economically. One of our greatest problems has been that which arises from inadequate and imperfect communications. Not only has this been true of Haiti's communication channels with the outside world but it has been a pressing internal need as well."

"It is my ambition to make of Haiti a country of good highways extending to all parts of the Republic. True our people need education but I am confident that the education will follow as a natural result of bettering means of internal communication. Already great progress has been made in road building here. I am equally confident that in the same way new external means of communication by the development of lanes of air travel and air commerce will contribute to the education of our people. Travelers dropping into Haiti from the skies, lingering here for pleasure, must bring with them a contribution from the countries whence they came. "Air travel, I feel sure, will bring more people to Haiti, the air ports will profit financially and it one part of Haiti prospers the effect will soon be felt in more remote sections of the country, provided always good internal communication facilities exist."

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COLLEGE COURSE THOUGHT FACING RADICAL CHANGE

Four-Year Period Believed
to Give Way to Junior
Preparatory Season

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The four-year college course leading to an A. B. degree is passing and its place will soon be taken by "junior colleges" which will prepare students for university work in professional and business fields. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, asserted in an address before the twenty-first annual session of the Interfraternity conference here.

Dr. Wilbur said he believed this development would come about naturally because "the four-year course is too much for the man who wants just an elementary course and not enough for the one who wants advanced work."

Many institutions, by adding professional schools and schools of business, are becoming universities, others will become junior colleges and others which are doing good work in special fields will continue their four-year courses for some time to come, he added.

Dr. Wilbur expressed the view that college fraternities must "go into higher gear" to meet modern conditions. "In the long run, something must happen to the fraternity to make it more real to those between 20 and 24 years old," he said.

"The American advance in economic status has given us too many youths who have never known hardship. That is why football teams are so largely made up of men who are working their way through college, facing adversity. Fraternities can well face a little adversity."

Collier H. Young, Indianapolis, Dartmouth undergraduate, deprecating the excess of luxury in many fraternity houses, declared that "thousands of young men come every year from modest homes all over America and enter the mansions money has built for them."

"There is too much luxury in the fraternity houses of today," he said. "The transition from the campus to the world is hard enough anyway, and it is only being made the more difficult by the soft lights, yielding divans, paneled walls and two-inch carpets that the modern fraternity house is providing."

WATCH ON RHINE ENDS; GERMAN CITIES REJOICE

(Continued from Page 1)
(police) from Berlin with a view to reinforcing the local troops which are heavily armed and, under the command of former army officers, ought to be able to maintain order after our departure."

The Belgian papers then quoted the general further warning against the possibility of incidents after the departure of the Belgian troops.

AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE, Ger. (AP)—The Belgian tri-color, which for 11 years floated over the headquarters of the Belgian occupation force here, was slowly lowered shortly before noon on Nov. 30 to the strain of the Belgian national anthem. Troops which were about to evacuate the town presented arms in salute.

There were hundreds of eager spectators of the last act of the occupation in this zone, and they appeared deeply moved when immediately afterward scores of German republican flags appeared from house fronts.

The evacuation was proceeding throughout the second zone, other towns being Coblenz, Stolberg, Erftstadt, Juliers, Monschau and Schleiden. In all these places the streets were filled with soldiers in full equipment, ready to leave on motortrucks. The evacuation virtually will be accomplished before nightfall.

The Belgian commander at Aix-la-Chapelle made a formal farewell visit to the oberburgmaster and other authorities.

This city had a maximum occupation force of 3000 which had been reduced to 4000 recently. As soon as the Belgians entrained for Namur the German police took up their duties.

**LABOR GOVERNMENT
to Aid Child Worker**
BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A bill to shorten hours and otherwise to protect child workers, also to make 13 the minimum age for entering upon employment, was sympathetically discussed in the House of Commons and withdrawn upon the Government's promise to support its object as far as practicable by other legislation.

The bill was introduced by the Rev. Reginald Sorensen and other labor members, including Dr. Ethel Benjamin, Miss Pictou Turberville, Dr. Marion Phillips and William Mackinder.

Mr. Sorensen told how as errand boy of 14 in London he worked 12 hours daily and had been kept in on Saturdays to scrub the floors when the grown-up workers had a half holiday.

J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, also spoke from personal experience. He said he began to work in a Lancashire cotton factory, not at the age of 14 but at 10. The change that had taken place in 50 years since then, he added, was enormous, not merely in respect to the hours worked but in the conditions. A Lancashire cotton factory today was a comparative palace compared with what he had known.

The Government's attitude toward the bill, Mr. Clynes said, was one of the most complete good will and sympathy for its purpose, but the measure overlapped others which the Government had introduced or had in prospect, so could not be adopted as it stood. He gave the assurance that the Government would endeavor to obtain the objects in view.

**LABOR APPOINTS
CONSERVATIVE TO POST**
BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Lord Bledisloe, former president of the British Dairy Farmers' Association and secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, has been appointed Governor-General of New Zealand, succeeding Sir Charles Fergusson, whose tenure is expiring.

Lord Bledisloe is a Conservative and his selection by the British Labor Government for this important post is a tribute to his pre-eminence as nonparty agricultural expert at a time when New Zealand is passing through a period of change in its land system consequent upon promotion of closer settlement.

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ON I. C. C. POST**
Reappointment of Eastman
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Mr. Eastman's seven-year term expires on the last day of the year. Unless his name is sent to the Senate before that date his office is automatically vacated. Mr. Eastman is a Boston attorney, who although not widely known publicly, has attained nation-wide recognition in transportation circles as one of the greatest experts on railroad rates and valuations.

In the capital he is known as the "Justice Holmes of the Interstate Commerce Commission," because of the frequency of his dissenting opinions, which on more than one occasion have been upheld by the Supreme Court as the correct interpretation of the law.

LIBERALISM IS BAR
Mr. Eastman's liberalism is the bar on which opinion within the Republican party differs as to his reappointment. Certain elements, particularly, it is reliably stated, those associated with the Van Sweringen railroad interests of Cleveland, O., have urged that he be displaced. Other important Republican leaders, among them, it is authoritatively stated, James Couzens, Senator from Michigan, and head of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, are insistent that the President reappoint Mr. Eastman.

In fact so zealous are Mr. Eastman's friends in his behalf that Mr. Couzens is reported to have taken the matter up with the President in a personal interview and to have informed him that unless Mr. Eastman was reappointed that serious political consequences would be certain to result.

It is also known that the insurgents are deeply interested in the matter, and while they have kept in the background they strongly favor Mr. Eastman's retention and are prepared to support a movement to prevent his replacement. The fact that the coalition controls the ratification of a nomination for the place has been emphasized to the President by those advising him to reappoint Mr. Eastman.

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The White House is frankly deeply perplexed over the problem. The groups involved in the matter on both sides are close to the President and are powerful in party matters. J. R. Nutt, Cleveland banker and treasurer of the Republican National Committee, is affiliated with the Van Sweringens, and is a frequent visitor to the White House.

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Because of the vast issues at stake before the Interstate Commerce Commission—valuation, rates, consolidation—the naming of a commissioner is of the greatest importance both to the transportation industry and the public as well. Every appointment within recent years has been subjected to the most searching scrutiny by the Senate. Of the last three by President Coolidge, two, John J. Esch and Cyrus E. Woods, were rejected by the chamber and that of Thomas F. Woodlock, was approved only after long delay and a determined contest against him by the insurgents seconded by a number of Democrats.

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For the President the strained political situation in the Senate, and the determined contest among regular Republicans over Mr. Eastman's retention, only adds complications to a problem difficult even under normal circumstances of securing a member of this all important governmental agency.

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—especially at Christmas, when you
want to give the best!**

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Going down the line of War Department activities, he spoke of the mechanizing of the armed forces, declaring, however, that "when we increase the soldier's mobility he should not accomplish it at the expense of his protection or his striking power."

Then in two short sentences he summed up the excitement on the Mexican border during recent troubles in the southern republic.

"A critical situation arose on the border of Mexico at the time of the disturbed conditions in that country," he said. "The troops of the eighth corps area met the situation in a highly creditable and efficient manner."

Development of Character
Next came a section under the heading of "Religion," devoted to the duties which should be performed by chaplains, in which he said "an honest effort to reach the high standard of morale established by the best traditions of the army means the developing of such qualities as alertness, cheerfulness, enthusiasm, initiative and determination."

"These qualities are essential to success in peace or war," he continued. "Moral training, in its simplest and broadest definition, is the instruction of the soldier in right thinking, right feeling, and right acting. It is character building."

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Sentenced to Jail**
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The jury's verdict carried a recommendation of mercy. Judge G. V. Cowper, presiding, overruled motions of the defense that the verdict be set aside, asserting that he thought that "the evidence fully sustained the verdict." The defense gave notice of appeal and bonds were fixed at \$2000 each.

4950-MILE FLIGHT VERIFIED
PARIS (AP)—The Aero Club of France has ratified the nonstop record straight line distance flight of Capt. Dieudonne Coste and Maurice Bellonte between France and China last October. The exact distance was placed at 7905.14 kilometers, or about 4950 miles.

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carefully selected fabrics. In fashion and quality
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procurable merchandise for the money. This
year, assortments are larger than ever before.
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favor just now, as well as other colors, both bright
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We do such a tremendous business in these ties
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priced ties. They are made to our order from
carefully selected

PROPOSED AREA SHOWS VARIETY IN OPEN SPACES

Favored Bay Circuit Takes in Beach, Marsh, Stream, Field and Forest

A movement for extended recreational facilities is now afoot in Massachusetts. This is the last in a series of five articles dealing with different phases of the project.

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS

Among the plans under consideration for expanding public recreational areas in Massachusetts, the Governor's Committee on Needs and Uses of Open Spaces considers those concerned with the Bay Circuit as pre-eminent.

After referring to the city congestion of eastern Massachusetts, the committee's report to Frank G. Allen, Governor, reads:

"We give emphasis to a series of connected reservations in a semi-circle about midway between Worcester and Massachusetts Bay, and suggest a wide parkway beginning with Duxbury Beach on the south, via Charles River Narrows, Walden Pond, Bedford Meadows and Boxford to Plum Island and Salisbury Beach on the north. This would provide an Eastern Massachusetts Circuit of Parks, and as it utilizes chiefly land of comparatively low value, it is our judgment that it can be gradually developed without undue expense."

Viewed from almost any angle, its promoters declare, the project seems alluring. They point out that the development would place in the back yards, so to speak, of 3,500,000 people a delightful area wherein would be found such a wide variety of natural attractions as to please all manner of tastes.

It would be remote enough from the congested districts to offer respite from city clamor, and yet be near enough to be easily reached by great numbers of people.

It would be broad enough to insure solitude for the individual, long enough to attract the rolling masses, wide enough to please the nature lover and convenient enough to suit the comfort-loving motorist.

It would attract automobilists from the main radial highways by furnishing a lateral parkway sweeping through the hinterland of the Boston metropolitan district.

No Billboards to Mar View

Its views would be unobstructed by billboards, its inviting spaces unbelittled by "keep off" signs, its roads unfrequented by moving vans, and its traffic unimpeded by towns.

It would be sufficiently policed to suppress the wayside vandal and secure protection without molestation for the law-abiding. It would, in short, provide a vast country estate for the commoner. Private property owners in rural sections would likewise benefit by its establishment, according to predictions, for many believe the temptation to trespass would vanish when the public is offered sufficient breathing space of its own.

A swift survey of the area under consideration shows a remarkable diversity of scenic, historic and romantic objectives. Within its boundaries nine public tracts are already established and nine more, recommended in the committee's report, are now being projected.

One of the latter is Plum Island and near-by marshes, selected as a wild life sanctuary. This is being considered as the northern terminal point of the Bay Circuit.

It would furnish the seeker after relaxation a seashore refuge of unusual attraction, where the wide sweep of the north Atlantic fills its billows up a shelving sandy beach and tumbled dunes, stippled with tufts of hardy marsh grass, stumble into the distance while, shoreward, the wide, tide-washed salt marshes unwind a constant and colorful invitation to waders, fowling, and migratory flocks of plover, snipe and other shore birds and those who study their ways.

Back Into the Hills

A climb over the rocky coast line would take one inland through wide, timber-grown swamp lands, up past rural meadows, to the high second-growth jungle of the Boxford wild life sanctuary. Then, following the

sweep of the crescent, comes the Harold Parker State Forest, the Gilson Hill Reservation of the Appalachian Mountain Club, the fowl meadows of Bedford and Concord; Walden Pond State Reservation with its memories of Thoreau; the Sudbury Meadows; seeped in early American history; Rocky Narrows on the Charles River; Petersham State Forest; Moose Hill Bird Sanctuary and forests; the Blue Hills Reservation; and lastly the circuit would end with the long, gentle sweep of Duxbury Beach.

The reconnaissance of the proposed territory through which the Bay Circuit might pass has just been completed by the Trustees of Public Reservations and data is now ready for examination by the many diversified groups interested in the project.

As recommended by Frederick L. Olmstead, landscape architect and city planner, of Brookline, Mass., the procedure included exploration of a wide area covering the tentative route for the Bay Circuit, noting particularly those sections which have a generally agreeable rural scenic character.

The purpose of the Bay Circuit is stated as first, to protect land scenically valuable from incursions of building or lumbering operations; second, to acquire lands for the public to enjoy without trespass; and third, to provide a linkage of existing and additional roads to constitute a continuous parkway through the area. Some of the devices for accomplishing these purposes are: Outright acquisition of land by gift, devise or purchase; and acquisition of protective easements not involving direct public use of the land.

Not Unduly Costly

The report points out that there is in general a wide choice of good courses for the proposed Bay Circuit, and that an unfavorable attitude toward the project by land owners in any particular locality need not block realization of the proposal or make it unduly costly.

Since practically all the proposed area is linked with the early history of the Commonwealth, many of those concerned with its establishment as a public reservation express the belief that the whole area properly might be taken and dedicated as a memorial to commemorate the founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

It is pointed out that one of the purposes of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission, authorized by the General Court and appointed by the Governor with former State Atty.-Gen. Herbert Parker as chairman, is "to consider the form of a suitable and fitting memorial to commemorate the founders of said Massachusetts Bay Colony."

This commission is charged with reporting to the General Court its findings, together with drafts of legislation necessary to carry out recommendations into effect, and the hope is expressed in many quarters that among the recommendations will be found a proposal for the acquisition and development of the Bay Circuit.

With this plan well launched, and many others outlined in the foregoing series receiving consideration, it now requires but organized public interest, supporters declare, to insure for Massachusetts one of the foremost systems of public open spaces in the United States. They also insist that, since every year's delay is purchased at a constantly rising cost, the question is no longer whether the State can afford to provide its citizens for all time with necessary recreational facilities, but, rather, whether it can afford not to.

Business Found to Rely on Typist to Keep Blunders Out of Grammar

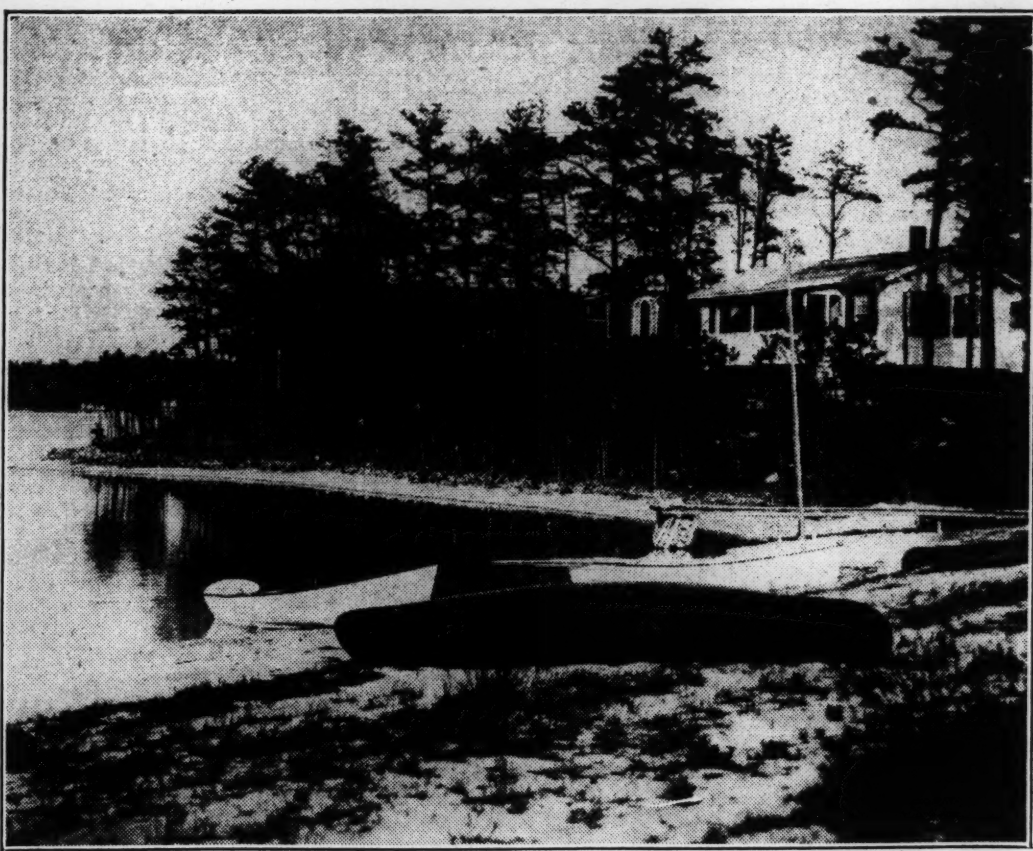
Business is learning to depend on the typist as an exponent of grammatical accuracy, according to Miss Marion G. Fottler, women's adviser at Boston University. The typist should know whether "none is coming" or "none are coming" is correct if she is to grade herself as a first-class stenographer, she affirms.

There are 45 common errors in business correspondence, declares Miss Fottler. Singular and collective pronouns come in for great misuse.

A business lingo has developed which should be corrected before it becomes so common that it is adopted permanently.

Good English in business, she added, develops confidence. The speech of the streets has worked its way into the typewritten page, and the misuse of English, she said, is

Where the Lake Ripples in a Sandy Cove



Carver Lake in the Myles Standish State Forest. Where Camp Sites Are Leased for \$10 a Year.

MANILA PLANS UNITING PARTIES IN LIBERTY MOVE

Filipinos Welcome Report That Congress Is to Discuss Independence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANILA, P. I.—Announcement that the question of the independence of the Philippine Islands would be considered at the next session of Congress was welcomed in Manila. Sergio Osmeña, a member of the Nacionalista Party and acting Senate President, said that the situation appears to be highly opportune for launching anew the Filipinos' plea for freedom.

For such a move would have the support of influential elements in the United States—representatives of powerful industrial groups whose interests usually conflict with those of the islands.

Senator Osmeña pointed out that Congress has been so busy with apparently more immediate problems of domestic and foreign interest that it has had no time to tackle the Philippine problem.

"We have established here a government which is stable, complete in every detail and run by Filipinos, except for a few Americans in office in accordance with the requirement fixed in the Jones Law," he said.

"We believe we have complied with the requirement of the Jones Law, which contains a definite promise and a pledge that we shall be given our freedom. We have made great progress under this law, but

notwithstanding such progress we are still clamoring for our freedom."

Senator Juan Sumulong, minority leader in the Legislature, a member of the Democrats, announced that he was calling a meeting of his party directorate to approve concrete plans for the independence campaign, and added that he believed a permanent and representative Philippine mission should be sent to America to remain until something definite should be gained. He also suggested the formation of a joint committee of the two political parties to sit permanently as an executive board to guide the conduct of the campaign here and in the United States, and the naming of a group of independent persons to handle the funds of the independence campaign.

Other minority leaders emphasized the importance of including in the mission a representative of the Filipino Veterans' Association, possibly Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo.

149,995 Arid Acres Bloom During 1929

WASHINGTON (AP)—Engineers of the reclamation service, by putting water where there was no water before, turned 149,995 acres of gray desert into blossoming farm land during 1929.

This addition to the irrigated land of the country brought the total to 2,677,100 acres, bearing crops valued at \$143,573,070, an increase in value of \$10,365,860 over the last fiscal year.

Engineering policies of the reclamation service, Commissioner Mead said today in his annual report, had demonstrated their soundness, but economic phases of reclamation, in the commissioner's opinion, are still drifting. With this in mind he has called for an economic survey of the entire field and expects it to be completed during the fiscal year of 1930.

PROF. SHARP HAS PASSED ON

Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp, whose kindly books on nature have endeared him to a host of readers, and whose works on education and popular democracy received respectful hearing in academic circles, passed on at his home in Hingham, Mass., on Nov. 29.

Professor Sharp received a professorship at Boston University in 1922 to retire to his home on pine-clad Mullen Hill and devote himself to writing about the familiar things of nature. Boston University never accepted his resignation. Professor Sharp is survived by Mrs. Sharp and four sons, Dallas Lore Sharp Jr., Waitstill, Morrison and Huntington.

MAYAN EXPERT DESCRIBES RUINS LINDBERGH SAW

Dr. le Plongeon and Wife Spent 14 Years Viewing Ancient Glyphs

The recent visit of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh to the neighborhood of Chichen-Itza in Yucatan by air serves, by contrast of transportation means, to recall the laborious and painstaking exploration into Maya sections made by Dr. Augustus Le Plongeon and his wife, Alice Dixon Le Plongeon, who spent 14 years investigating Mayan glyphs in the latter quarter of the nineteenth century.

While Madame Le Plongeon interested herself to a considerable extent in reconstructing bits of Mayan folk lore and, with Suzanne V. R. Lawton, set some of it to music, Dr. Le Plongeon sought among Mayan ruins for vestiges of Mayan civilization or facts

tending to show that means of communication existed in the very remote times between the Mayans and the civilized nations of Asia, Africa and Europe. Part of his conclusions are presented in two books of the many he wrote, called "Twelve Thousand Years of the Mayas and Quiches" and "Queen Moo."

Historically, therefore, it is important that the name of Augustus Le Plongeon be included in the record of those who have worked with diligent patience to uncover some of the mystery of the Mayan civilization in its connection with the history of other nations and races. Dr. Le Plongeon's interest in the subject was considerably inspired by his association with Stephen Salisbury, who was for some time president of the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester. Through Salisbury's good offices Le Plongeon, who was born on the Isle of Jersey in 1826, was able to return to Central America, where he had early lived for a period, and to take up there the study of certain phases of the life of the early Mayan-Quiche people.

At Chichen-Itza Le Plongeon discovered a statue which is known as "Chaac-Mul." He had read inscriptions which told the reader that digging in the accumulated debris of many years at a certain point would reveal certain prized statues of the people and by following out these glyph instructions Le Plongeon did turn up one of the most interesting of all the figures that have to do with the Mayans. He would have liked the statue to be brought to Philadelphia to be exhibited during the Centennial there, but instead Mexican Government officials confiscated it. A copy of the figure is now in the Peabody Museum at Harvard and out of deference to Le Plongeon's work in the excavation of certain ruins which interested him all such figures subsequently discovered have been called "Chaac-Mul" figures.

Prosecution Quits Crusade in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Partnership between crime and politics, which is credited with much of the tarnishing of Chicago's name before the world, has been greatly weakened within the past 20 months. In this time Chicago has made remarkable advances toward better government.

To these steps away from crime, Frank J. Loesch, the outstanding figure in the citizens' uprising of last year, calls attention in terminating his active leadership. His retirement from the handling of prosecutions associated with politics, as first assistant state's attorney, may be regarded as bringing to a close the first phase of Chicago's revolt.

As special prosecutor he laid out a year's work for himself, he said, and now has finished it. He continues with President Hoover's National Commission on Law Enforcement, of which he is one of the members.

Girls Can Make Field Study as Well as Men, Says Geologist

Smith College Professor Plans to Lead Group on Expedition to Black Hills of South Dakota

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—College girls are going out into the Black Hills region in South Dakota and Wyoming for six weeks' study in geology in the summer of 1930. "Girls can do this type of field study as well as men," says Howard A. Meyerhoff, associate professor of geology at Smith College, which is offering the course.

Professor Meyerhoff and Robert F. Collins, assistant professor of geology, have planned a trip which will take students of several women's colleges from Northampton on June 16. They will go to Custer, S. D., where they will begin field work.

"The trip is not an expedition to dig up new scientific material or to startle the world with new discoveries," Mr. Meyerhoff said. "It is, it would be offered only to graduates. It aims rather to present an intermediate course in geology. It is experimental and we have no way of knowing how great will be the demand for it. There is no other course of this particular kind in a woman's college."

This particular region is chosen for its wide exhibition of geological history. Practically every phase of geology may be studied here except glaciation and shoreline erosion. In addition to the metamorphic, igneous and sedimentary rocks, there is a great deal of gold and other minerals.

The girls will be able to study the types of mineralization and incidentally to collect an unusual number of minerals for such a small area. Among the other attractive features, the itinerary includes a climb up Harvey Peak, the highest of all the Black Hills, a trip to Wind Cave, National Park, Hot Springs, and the Badlands, as well as a visit to the Homestake Mine, one of the most famous in the United States.

The social regulations governing the conduct of the girls will be the same as those at Smith College during the academic year. Mrs. Howard Meyerhoff will chaperone.

Land Is Available for Homesteaders

WASHINGTON (AP)—The day of the pioneering homesteader still is here. Citizens of the United States, seeking more room or urged on by the adventure of wrestling with new land, filed patents on 4,612,722 acres of public domain during 1929.

The general land office revealed in its annual report that it does a land office business in fact as well as in theory. More than 30,000 persons filed claims on land during the year and in addition the organization collected over \$8,000,000 accruing to the Government from public land activities.

Total receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act, which included oil lands, aggregated \$3,994,878. The low price of oil during the year cut this income somewhat, but receipts from other sources were increased.

ARGENTINE OBSERVER SEES SPOTS ON SUN

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Martin Gili, Argentine astronomer, has announced he has recently observed an extraordinary group of spots on the sun from the western border to about 20 degrees beyond the central meridian. This is more than one half of the solar disk, an area that he estimates at about 417,000 miles.

The largest spot is circular in form and has a diameter of 37,800 miles. Señor Gili began to notice the spots five or six days ago.

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An unusually comfortable and well finished chair made of solid mahogany and upholstered in wool tapestry in the new blue and rose shades. Web construction throughout.

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Boudoir chair upholstered in your choice of cretonnes with spring seat and the new pleated arm and ruffle valance.

Ferdinand's Blue Store offers for your inspection twenty floors (over 6 acres) of these fine home values; every one with the famous Ferdinand guarantee of quality. You may purchase for cash, charge account or budget plan.

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Select Furniture in an Atmosphere of Home

SCHERVEE cordially invite you to inspect the furnished suite of rooms on the third floor where you may see this very attractive English group in a pleasant homelike surrounding.

THE REXOR COMMODE is in light walnut, hand carved with hand painted motifs on each panel, \$275.00. The mirror is in decorative grill work of dull antiqued gold, \$115.00. Chairs are of walnut, covered in red crushed velvet with antique nails, \$50.00 each. Two Rookwood vases in old ivory and brown are \$150.00 for the pair.

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BOSTON

Moscow Pushes Peace Plans With Manchuria Government

(Continued from Page 1)

named the next Minister to China, the Manchurian situation does not wear the same serious aspect that it had a few days previously. It was under the stress of the earlier conditions that the State Department got in touch with the foreign governments; just as it did in the crisis of last July. Furthermore, Mr. Nelson said that the United States does not wish to cast blame either on one side or the other in the dispute. The purpose is merely to expedite settlement by any available means.

Nanking Delays Appeal

GENEVA—The Nanking Government is apparently still hesitating to commit itself to an appeal against Russia to the League of Nations, although in the mean time it has been sounding the opinion of most of the

important signatories to the Kellogg pact through its diplomatic agents abroad. This is admitted by Woo Kai-sing, chief of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, who discussed the question of appeal with Sir Eric Drummond, and who is waiting for a call from the Chinese Ambassador at Berlin, since it is through Berlin that his instructions are to come. If direct negotiations could be started between Nanking and Moscow, Mr. Woo agrees this might be the best plan of settling the Sino-Russian dispute concerning the Eastern Chinese Railway. For, after all, if appeal were made to the League, it could only advise the two powers to endeavor to settle their quarrel by arbitration.

China, however, objects to the alleged intimidatory methods of Russia and would require withdrawal of Soviet troops from its territory before it would consent to direct negotiations.

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IN THE HEART OF BIRMINGHAM



A Store Is Known By Its Customers

Who shops there?

Answer that question about any store and you establish the position of that store in the community.

Today, as always, the representative women of the city instinctively turn to this store to satisfy their needs and gratify their tastes.

People whose cultural background is expressed in their clothes and their homes do not shop anywhere and everywhere. It is not that they are careless of what

they pay but that they are careful of what they get. They prefer an investment in satisfaction to an adventure in disappointment—which is the spirit of true economy.

The store that attracts and holds the patronage of this intelligent, discriminating element is, obviously, the logical store for every shopper.

And remember—it costs no more to shop in good company!

LOVEMAN, JOSEPH
and LOEB
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

posals as published Thursday. Apparently Dr. Wu interpreted them as intimating that we had reached the stage of direct negotiations. His view was erroneous.

The proposals published Nov. 28, but sent to Moscow a considerable time before, demanded first a Sino-Russian joint commission to investigate border conditions, and second, withdrawal of troops by both sides to at least 30 miles from the border. The proposal ended with the statement that rejection would indicate that Russia entertains warlike ambitions toward China. The Nationalist Government will be prepared to meet the Soviet move accordingly.

C. T. Wang added: "When Moscow accepts Nanking's conditions, then Nanking will be ready and willing to negotiate. Now we are just trying to establish a basis for negotiations and that basis has not yet been reached." He said Moscow advised that Nanking had agreed to send representatives to Khabarovsk were untrue. However, Nanking was willing to meet such proposals or to send delegates almost anywhere, provided the Soviet Government would meet preliminary conditions, this latter being the all-important factor.

"We unreservedly are seeking peaceful settlement by way of direct negotiations," said Mr. Wang. "These in no wise are a reality." He said he appreciated the friendly interest shown by the United States and other powers to effect peaceful settlement of the Manchurian controversy, although his Government had not yet been notified of what had been done.

Nanking May Intervene in Russo-Manchurian Parley, Tokio Believes

TOKYO—Although the Manchurian situation is apparently reaching a peaceful settlement with the probability of a preliminary conference between Moscow and Mukden, called at Dairen, some factors remain uncertain.

Observers here find it difficult to believe that China is quite ready to submit without another attempt to squirm out of its present tight position. This may take the form of unexpected reservations presented to the Dairen discussion. Maybe Nanking will assert that Chang Hsueh-liang is not qualified to take action. The alleged Nanking proposals sent to Russia indicate this possibility, since they evade direct surrender, suggesting that China and Russia and one neutral nation name a probing committee, with the disputants bound by the delegates' decision.

The situation is still complicated, since Chang and Moscow are proceeding toward a separate peace, with Nanking shouting vainly from the outskirts that she is important too. The only fact reasonably sure is that Moscow will not accept less than restoration of the former status before recalling its troops.

Soviet Rejects Chinese Arbitration Proposals, Confirms Mukden Accord

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government has rejected proposals for withdrawal of the Russian and Chinese troops 30 miles from the frontier and reference of the railroad dispute to arbitration contained in a curiously belated note from the Nanking Government, dated Nov. 14, and only communicated to the Soviet Foreign Commissariat Nov. 29.

The Soviet reply pronounced these

proposals useless and calculated only to prolong the conflict, in view of the fact Mukden had already accepted the Soviet preliminary conditions for settlement.

Judging from press comment, the chief apprehension here regarding settlement of the railroad dispute is that some form of interference from foreign powers in the controversy might develop, whereas the Soviet Government stands for direct Sino-Soviet regulation of the controversy, which, according to its viewpoint, concerns only the Soviet Union and China.

The Premier, A. I. Rykoff, speaking at the opening session of the All-Union Soviet executive committee at the Kremlin, repudiated any aggressive intentions on the part of the Soviet Union in the Far East, saying: "We pursue only defensive ends and do not aim to annex one foot of Chinese territory. I do not wish to indict the Chinese people. It was, and remains, the nation most oppressed by imperialists. The irony of history is reflected in the fact that the Government of this oppressed people is an obedient tool in the hands of imperialists."

League Appeal Deferred Pending Peace Discussion

GENEVA—The exchange of notes between Moscow and Nanking means that the League of Nations will not intend to appeal to the League of Nations. Negotiations between Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, overlord of Mukden, and the Soviet Government will, it is hoped, lead to a conference which will settle the dispute concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is believed here that China will this time prove more conciliatory and, now that hostilities have ceased, that the Soviet Government will withdraw its troops from Manchuria as proof of its good will.

It must be said that the League of Nations is glad to be relieved of the responsibility of trying to arrange the dispute. In fact, the League is grateful to the American Government for having taken the initiative in sounding the opinion of the claims of business leaders that the stock market decline has had little effect on industry in general. The meat packing industry, which centers in the great stockyards of Chicago, appeared to be in excellent condition.

The production of packing house products in the United States expanded in October over the preceding month and last year," the report states. "Pay rolls at the close of the period recorded a gain of 1.8 per cent in number of workers, 2.4 per cent in hours and 1.7 per cent in total earnings, in comparison with September. A compilation for 59 meat packing companies in the United States shows October sales billed to domestic and foreign customers as 1.5 per cent greater in value than the month previous and as 3.4 per cent above a year ago."

"Butter manufacturing operations were 4.6 per cent heavier than a year ago, according to a compilation for 87 reporting creameries," the report states. "Statistics reflect similar trends for the United States." For the seventh consecutive month, furniture manufacturers in the central states reported an increase in shipments over a year ago, the gain being 6.7 per cent. Although there was a further curtailment in automobile production, the motor truck manufacturers forged ahead, showing an increase of 17.4 per cent over September and of 2.8 per cent over last year.

"With some exceptions," the report declares, "the trend in employment has been uniformly upward during the last year, and on Oct. 15 the volume was about 5 per cent higher than on the corresponding date in 1928."

Department store sales in October averaged 2.8 per cent more than in 1928, small decreases in the smaller towns being more than made up by increases in Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis and Milwaukee. Chain stores also reported an increase in business, average sales a store being 10.3 per cent heavier in September.

Program of Construction Proposed at Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rochester's answer to President Hoover's call for expansion of public works programs as a move to stabilize national prosperity is a \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000 building program which, if funds are appropriated, can be launched early in 1930.

Responding to the President's call, Stephen B. Story, city manager, has outlined construction projects which can be undertaken immediately without over-expansion and economic wastage. In a statement on the President's request Mr. Story said: "Unquestionably, President Hoover's call to the agencies of this country which may undertake heavy construction programs in the immediate future will be of tremendous value to the entire country. The expenditure of large sums of money for these projects will be for objectives of benefit for a long time of years, and will, in turn, put the money so expended into circulation in such a way that its effect on all classes of people will go a long way to renew or to continue their prosperity and to offset any impending depression."

"In the matter of public expenditure,"

the city manager said, "the city of Rochester is in a position to undertake a program of construction which will be of great benefit to the city and to the State."

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Trade Groups Uniting to Keep Ship of Commerce on Even Keel

(Continued from Page 1)

will be delivered by President Hoover, Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of directors, United States Chamber of Commerce, and James Klein of the Department of Commerce. Then will follow the individual talks of the business men. These talks are expected to be brief, succinct and above all, honest. They will not attempt to gloss over depression or to create artificial optimism where the prospect is discouraging. Although this is their purpose, officials of the chamber frankly say that at the present time they anticipate the general note will be optimistic in view of the reports from over the country since the stock market slump occurred. But first of all the officials want to know the facts.

The list of the 200 business men will be available immediately, together with the smaller list of speakers. The sessions will be public. The continuing committee, it is expected, will be composed of about 20 men. Officials at the chamber promised that when the names of business men are published they will show such an aggregation of noted industrialists as have rarely come together before in the course of American business history.

The chamber publishes a partial list of 145 business executives who have accepted invitations, comprising the heads of practically every big trade organization or institute in the United States. The 32 lines of trade and industry selected as the cross section of business life include the following groups:

Advertising, amusements, chemicals, coal, construction, construction materials, export-import, finance, electrical, foodstuffs, hardware, implements, insurance, iron and steel, leather, lumber, machinery, mining, motors, oil, paper and pulp, printing and publishing, rubber, real estate, retail, shipping, textiles, utilities, warehousing, wholesale, special.

The proceedings of the gathering will be broadcast, it is announced.

Packing House Products Show Gain in October

CHICAGO—Evidence supporting the claim of business leaders that the stock market decline has had little effect on industry in general is seen in the monthly report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, covering Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

The meat packing industry, which centers in the great stockyards of Chicago, appeared to be in excellent condition. The production of packing house products in the United States expanded in October over the preceding month and last year," the report states. "Pay rolls at the close of the period recorded a gain of 1.8 per cent in number of workers, 2.4 per cent in hours and 1.7 per cent in total earnings, in comparison with September. A compilation for 59 meat packing companies in the United States shows October sales billed to domestic and foreign customers as 1.5 per cent greater in value than the month previous and as 3.4 per cent above a year ago."

"Butter manufacturing operations were 4.6 per cent heavier than a year ago, according to a compilation for 87 reporting creameries," the report states. "Statistics reflect similar trends for the United States." For the seventh consecutive month, furniture manufacturers in the central states reported an increase in shipments over a year ago, the gain being 6.7 per cent. Although there was a further curtailment in automobile production, the motor truck manufacturers forged ahead, showing an increase of 17.4 per cent over September and of 2.8 per cent over last year.

"With some exceptions," the report declares, "the trend in employment has been uniformly upward during the last year, and on Oct. 15 the volume was about 5 per cent higher than on the corresponding date in 1928."

Department store sales in October averaged 2.8 per cent more than in 1928, small decreases in the smaller towns being more than made up by increases in Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis and Milwaukee. Chain stores also reported an increase in business, average sales a store being 10.3 per cent heavier in September.

Program of Construction Proposed at Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rochester's answer to President Hoover's call for expansion of public works programs as a move to stabilize national prosperity is a \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000 building program which, if funds are appropriated, can be launched early in 1930.

Responding to the President's call, Stephen B. Story, city manager, has outlined construction projects which can be undertaken immediately without over-expansion and economic wastage. In a statement on the President's request Mr. Story said: "Unquestionably, President Hoover's call to the agencies of this country which may undertake heavy construction programs in the immediate future will be of tremendous value to the entire country. The expenditure of large sums of money for these projects will be for objectives of benefit for a long time of years, and will, in turn, put the money so expended into circulation in such a way that its effect on all classes of people will go a long way to renew or to continue their prosperity and to offset any impending depression."

"In the matter of public expenditure,"

the city manager said, "the city of Rochester is in a position to undertake a program of construction which will be of great benefit to the city and to the State."

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"In the matter of public expenditure,"

and particularly those of municipalities, a note of warning should be sounded to prevent the expenditure of money upon projects not of economic necessity in the immediate future.

"Rochester can safely expend, if the money is appropriated, between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 upon construction to be completed for within the first few months of 1930."

Grade Crossing Elimination

ALBANY, N. Y.—An increase of \$12,000,000 in the State's grade crossing elimination program, to be financed through bond issues, is indicated in the schedule of 1930 projects just approved by the Public Service Commission.

One hundred and thirty-three new projects are provided for in approximately 299 highway or street at an estimated cost of \$43,182,100. Under the revised state law, the State will pay \$21,159,220, the railroads \$21,159,220, and the counties \$43,821. The largest of these projects is for the elimination of a score of grade crossings in the city of Troy at an estimated cost of \$6,410,000. In Albany there are listed seven grade crossings, costing \$2,000,000, and in Dunkirk there is a \$4,500,000 project. Work in Rochester will call for an expenditure of about \$2,800,000, and in North Tonawanda \$3,000,000.

New Railroad Urged to Aid Hoover Plan

NEW YORK—Construction of a railroad line connecting Jamaica Bay with the Long Island Railroad as an additional link in harbor improvements projected under President Hoover's program for speeding up industry is urged by the Port of New York Authority in a letter to James J. Byrne, borough president of Brooklyn.

The letter, which was sent by John F. Galvin, chairman of the Port Authority, contains the proposal that the Port Authority build the line, which would be about five miles long and would cost about \$2,000,000, and lease it to the city for a price to cover interest charge and permit amortization of the bonds issued to finance it. Eventually the line would become the city's property without further municipal expenditures.

Discussing the proposal, Mr. Galvin said that Jamaica Bay, located only three miles from the entrance of the harbor at Ambrose Channel, can in its 25 miles of shore line provide 150 miles of wharfage.

TAMPERING WITH JURY IN HALIFAX CHARGED

HALIFAX, N. S. (AP)—A searching investigation by the Attorney General's department into alleged attempts to influence Supreme Court petit jurors here has been asked by Mr. Justice J. D. Paton, who ended the current criminal term of court and directed that all cases go over until February upon discovery that two jurors in a rum case had attempted to tamper with the jury.

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FRANCE-BELGIUM

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ently been indirectly approached by an interested person. The situation was described by veteran members of the Nova Scotia bar as without precedent in their recollection.

Lord Birkenhead Talks on Visit to U. S.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Earl of Birkenhead, former Secretary of State for India, referring in the course of a speech at Oxford to his recent visit to the United States said that America's "resources were so vast, its population so enterprising, its self-containedness so astonishing that it possesses" a wonderful degree of resilience with which to face "the enormous capital loss" involved in the Wall Street crisis.

Lord Birkenhead continued: "I advance no opinion as to the duration of the financial stringency in the United States, but it is not merely their question, it is one which in its reaction affects our markets also. No advantages are gained, or will be gained, in England by the misfortunes of another country. On the contrary, a sure, and perhaps the only, hope is that all the nations of the world shall obtain a maximum prosperity, which the conditions of the world allow."

Speaking of Anglo-American relations, Lord Birkenhead said he had never met an Englishman who desired anything but good relations with the United States. On the question of international morality, the broad views of the two peoples were identical. "I do not believe," he continued, "that two nations could so universally detest the horrors of war." The jurisprudence of the United States was founded upon and borrowed from the British. These circumstances made for community of thought from which community of action might easily issue.

H. A. L. FISHER TO VISIT BOSTON

LONDON (AP)—H. A. L. Fisher, historian of Oxford University, has been invited to speak at the ceremonies in Boston to commemorate the tercentenary of the foundation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Mr. Fisher, who is Warden of New College at Oxford, has filled several of the most important speaking engagements in the United States.

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as the Individual

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Keeping a nation great and its government vigorous lies in upholding the idea that the same code of ethics applicable to the individual is also applicable to the government, said Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court, in an address at Yale University.

"This single standard of ethics," she said, "was brought into being by the framers of the American Constitution and later was stressed by Abraham Lincoln."

"Framers of the American Constitution, and later interpreters of the Constitution, made it quite clear that public officers are the property of the governed. Hence people holding these offices have no right to use their position for personal gain."

"Since the governed create and own the offices, they have a great deal of power in controlling what the public officers do."

"An example is the Kellogg-Brand Pact in Renunciation of War. A number of the Senators did not believe in the efficacy, or even the wisdom, of entering the agreement. Yet their knowledge that so great a majority of their constituents demanded the acceptance of the treaty led them to vote in its favor. The Kellogg-Brand pact was not written by diplomats. It had its inception in the heart of ordinary intelligent citizens."

Business and Beauty of Far Corners of World Mingle on Famous Avenue in Paris

GREAT AVENUE OF OPERA IS HUB FOR PARIS TRADE

Tourists of All Nations Flock to Famous Center for Shopping

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PARIS—It would be difficult to find a better example of the streets of a great modern city than the straight, wide Avenue de l'Opéra, occupying as it does a central position among the great commercial avenues of Paris. The Avenue, which was constructed between 1854 and 1858, enjoys the distinction of being the first street to be lighted by electricity. Few streets of Paris are more frequented by American and English tourists or are more thickly sprinkled with shops of all nationalities, than this famous resort.

The shops of the Avenue are largely devoted to bric-à-brac, jewelry and other commodities that are likely to attract particularly the eye of the tourist. Up in the windows of the higher stories may be seen the names of famous dressmaking firms and offices, all of which go to establish this famous thoroughfare as one of the great meeting-places and shopping centers of Paris.

Dominating the Avenue is the stately Opéra House, the building that probably first of all in Paris strikes the eye of the visitor. It stands on the northern side of the Place de l'Opéra, which has been described as the hub of the Parisian life. The building of the Opéra—the name of which is actually the Académie Nationale de la Musique—is comparatively modern, having been erected between 1861 and 1874. It claims to be the largest theater in the world as regards area, since it occupies a space of nearly three acres. Its seating accommodation, however, is exceeded by others, since it is only designed for 2156 people. Its magnificent facade, with balcony, is distinctly impressive and its tasteful illuminations at night enhance its generally artistic effect.

North Wales to Link With Lancashire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LIVERPOOL—American methods to reduce costs are introduced into a \$3,000,000 scheme to bridge the River Dee between Hoylake, Cheshire, and the Point of Ayr, North Wales. The proposal, which is put forward by T. R. Wilton, a Liverpool engineer, aims at a quicker route from Liverpool and industrial Lancashire into North Wales. Liver-

7,000,000 Date Palms in Algeria Give to Desert Shade and Food

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Cultivation of the date palm in Algeria is constantly increasing with the result that larger tracts of the desert are lying under the shade of their leaves and exports abroad of the fruit are mounting. Facts published by La Journée Industrielle make interesting reading.

For hundreds of years the Arabs have been nourished in part by the fruit of these trees, and the French occupation has led to the development of this natural industry. Attempts to introduce the palm to the civilization of the coast failed signally in one respect. Though the trees retained their artistic form, they yielded no fruit. They required the constant refreshing of subterranean waters, an habitual heat, and complete dryness of atmosphere, and these the desert supplied. At Figig, on the Algerian-Moroccan frontier, is an oasis with 300,000 date palms, and at similar places it is possible to utilize the shade for the planting of market gardens and fruit groves.

The sweet "Degel-Nour" date is the variety which is almost solely exported. The name means, poetically, "finger of light," after its amber color and succulence. Of the 110,000 quintals of dates sent each year from Algeria, slightly more than 100,000 are Degel-Nours, and of these the largest and finest come from Souf. The date called "Ghars," or "robust," is produced to the extent of 500,000 quintals, as compared with the total of 250,000 of the Degel-Nours, but the Ghars is consumed almost entirely in the oases of the Algerian Sahara. It is an abundant fruit of a bay color and teeming with a fluid from which is made the "date honey" of the desert. The pulp left after this is extracted is sold to the caravans under the name of "date bread."

The "Degla-héda," or "white

Taking Things Easy in Native Section of Algiers



Typical scene in one of the older sections of the Algerian capital. Representatives of many North African races talk over affairs together in the

streets with no compelling dictates of speed to hurry them away. Neither are hustling cars rushing past to disturb the confabulation.

pool would by this scheme be brought 20 miles nearer Prestatyn on the Welsh coast, and West Kirby would be ten miles away instead of 36.

The plan is for a bridge of 13 spans of 330 feet each with an embankment gradually rising to 80 feet to meet it. The embankment carries a double railway track and road side by side. When the bridge is reached the track is taken along the bottom of it and the road passes over the top.

Mr. Wilton's scheme will cost only half as much as the scheme proposed five years ago. He would use what is known as the hydraulic fill method such as American engineers use in the making of great dams. It is in effect to suck up the sand through great pipes and pour it between two containing walls of stone. This method is much cheaper than any proposal hitherto advanced.

F. Webster, lecturer in civil engineering at Liverpool University, declares that Mr. Wilton's scheme is the best that has yet been advanced for the solution of this great traffic problem across the Dee. "I think the time may have come," he said to a Monitor representative in Liverpool, "for such a scheme as this to be attempted. Sand is good to build on, provided it does not spread laterally. If this should happen on the Dee the sand would have to be brought."

The scheme, which would take five years to carry out, would provide employment for hundreds of men, and would lead to a big trading impetus as between industrial Lancashire and North Wales.

FRENCH LABOR SEEKS NEW PARIS HOUSES

Apartment Building Erected by Railroad Near Porte de Clignancourt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Applications are pouring in for the new dwellings which are rising everywhere in France. The whole country is building. The industries, the mines, and the railways have entered into the national compact to provide better accommodation for workmen's families. The so-called Loucheur Law, which went into effect a year ago, has provided the chief impetus, since the state has agreed to loan up to 40 per cent of the money needed.

People can still take up in Paris and point with some pride to a new building as being the first erected in the capital of steel and reinforced concrete. The movement is spreading, and it appears to be here at least the age of concrete. An interesting example is to be found in the apartment block put up not far from the Porte de Clignancourt, on the Paris outskirts, by the Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Nord. The architect is Urban Cassan.

"Modern conveniences" and "modern style" of architecture are familiar phrases which come easily to the tongue when speaking about the new apartment houses in France. Foodstuffs, coal, and heavy packages may be sent up by a "dumb waiter," and refuse and garbage sent down by another conveyance.

Perhaps it is the exterior of the new group which strikes us most forcibly. Every apartment has its balcony, where children may play, clothes be mended or hung on a line, and the summer evening enjoyed. Mr. Cassan has striven to obtain in each case the maximum of light, and he has been able to dispense entirely with the customary supports for such balconies. The terraces are "en encorbellement," the idea of the corbel being used. The corners are rounded, and the general effect is of rhythm. This is accentuated by the projecting lip of the roof at the top of the building, which follows the waves of windows and balconies.

The cost of such an apartment block was kept as low as possible in order that the rental for the workers with this railway company might be reduced to a minimum. There are in all 59 apartments, and the total cost to the company averages some \$2200 for each apartment. The five-room apartment rents for \$110 a year, and the smallest, the two-room, for \$64. There is no bath in the apartment house, but each apartment has a floor

with drain which is supposed to take the place of a bath. Probably the new apartments will seem very fine as compared with the dark quarters from which it is assumed many of these families, who are moving in, will have been drawn. Nevertheless, if these are the best which can be afforded today, the next step should certainly be the enforced inclusion of bathrooms in all dwellings.

Repatriation Sought of Hungarian Exiles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUDAPEST—A question recently put in the Hungarian Parliament to the Foreign Minister, Dr. Louis Walko, regarding the Hungarian prisoners of war still on Russian soil, and the possibility of interna-

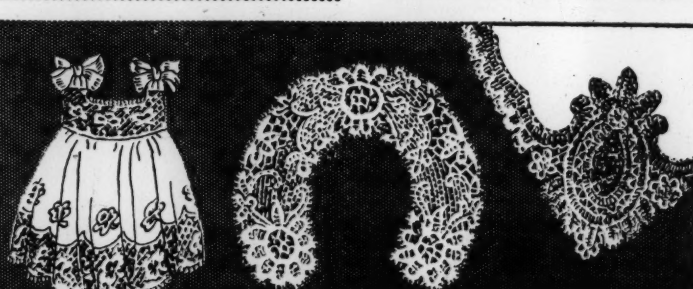
Fisherman Saint Called Best Leader in St. Andrew's Rectorial Address

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. ANDREWS, Scot.—In his rectorial address at St. Andrew's University, Sir Wilfrid T. Grenfell, eminent writer and missionary of Labrador, spoke on St. Andrew, the patron saint of the university and of Scotland, and appealed to the student of today to follow Andrew, the fisherman, in his ideals of life. Andrew, he said, was a real student, unsatisfied with the hollowiness of religion as he found it and keenly seeking the truth.

Andrew, he said, must have been a capable man with a boat, self-reliant, resourceful, able to endure hardship, brave in danger, as men who do their business in great waters inevitably become. He was impulsive. He dashed off to share his "great find" with his brother. This characteristic had its dangers, but it offered greater opportunities for helping the world than the too calculating mind, and the "you-can't-help-me" kind of person. There was an honesty about it, and it implied the venture of a sportsman.

Andrew was an average man, a lovable man, a man who never knew when he was slighted and was always loyal to the last ditch—who made

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tional action to bring about their return, has aroused discussion.

Some time after the defeat of the White Armies in 1919, there were thousands of German, Austrian and Hungarian war prisoners in Russia, waiting for repatriation. The Hungarian prisoners, who are said to number 10,000 even now, settled in colonies in Siberia, particularly round Lake Baikal, Turkestan and the Caucasus. Hungarian Americans present at the World Congress of Hungarians at Budapest are strongly behind the movement of agitation for the return of these fellow nationals.

Resumption of normal diplomatic relations between Hungary and the Soviets, it is said, must precede any large-scale handing over of prisoners.

It is thought highly probable that some, at least, of the Hungarian prisoners have accepted naturalization, and settled down to the new life, but many others, a few of whom have reached home after endless difficulties and delays, tell of the longing of their fellow prisoners for their own country.

Spain Starts Plans for Tunnel to Africa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID—In connection with the ambitious scheme for connecting Spain with Africa by means of a tunnel under the Strait of Gibraltar the Spanish Government have commenced preliminary work of exploring near Tarifa.

According to El Debate the difficulties with which the project is faced are much greater than in the case of the English Channel on account of the depths. To ascertain these with exactitude it is intended to fit out a ship with special apparatus obtainable in Copenhagen by means of which the present very deficient charts can be rectified. The method employed will be to measure the time taken by sound after the explosion of a detonator striking the bed of the sea.

The drilling operations which have now commenced at Tarifa are intended to reveal whether or not a stratum of rock exists under the Strait which would provide the indispensable water-tight conditions. Should the existence of such a stratum be proved on both sides plans can then be considered for the formation of a company to carry out the scheme.

MIDDLE AGES BACK IN SPAIN FOR FOUR HOURS

Tilting and Jousting of Olden Days Witnessed at Barcelona

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID—The Middle Ages returned for four brief hours at the Stadium of the Barcelona Exhibition when the largest multitude that ever watched a tourney, 165,000 strong, witnessed the tilting and jousting of the old-style tournament. The gorgeous pageantry was presided over by King Alfonso's sister, the Infanta Isabel. The Stadium was adorned with escutcheons and flags, decorated with the pennants and streamers. There were platforms and enclosures in keeping with the fancy of those days. As dusk approached, cunningly placed reflectors lit up the arena.

Fires, drums and trumpets proclaimed the opening of the tourney. Then entered the dames of honor, who took their seats on a platform of velvet before the royal box. They were at once commanded to sit with the Infanta. The judges solemnly inspected the arena. The list of challenges was read. Then entered crested knights and squires, ladies and gentlemen in waiting, the King-at-Arms, heralds and pages, composing a glittering scene of silk and gold and shining armor.

After the knights-adventurers had challenged the knights maintainers, they entered the lists and fair ladies leaned forward to watch the deportment of their champions. In plumed helmet and flashing mail, mounted on fiery steeds, they couched their defiant lances and bent to the charge. A thunder of dust-raising hoofs, a splintering of lance on shield and

horses reeled from the shock, warriors rolled in the dust. The spectators cheered and waved, living over again the scene of olden days.

The combats ended, there came a final "folia" or medley, where everyone is for himself, mere in-fighting without sides or party. An old-fashioned fair ended a brilliant and entertaining spectacle.

SCOTS GIRLS LEAVE FOR POSTS IN CANADA

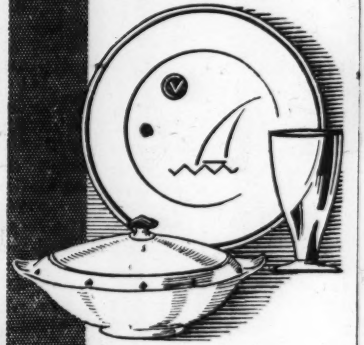
BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—A party of young women specially trained as domestic servants for farms under the auspices of the Scottish Council of Women's Trades have left here for Halifax on the steamer Athenia to take posts in Canada.

A number of prominent people in Glasgow are behind this society which has for its objects the care, guidance and training in some trade of young women from all over Scotland.

DE L'ROUARD

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THE HOUSE FOR JUST THE KIND OF TABLE WARE AND GIFTS ONE HOPES TO RECEIVE



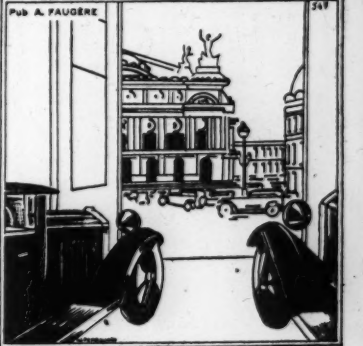
EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF THE FRENCH CONTEMPORARY ARTISANS

STAMP COLLECTORS WILL WELCOME THIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID—The tiny Republic of Andorra, nestling in the heart of the Pyrenees, is to issue its own stamps for the first time. The designs are six in number. One shows the Andorran council presided over by the Bishop of Urgel, who is also a Prince of Andorra. The remainder are views of Andorran monuments and an "urgent post" stamp depicting a large condor flying over mountain tops.

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Artistic lamps, bags, table decorations, beads

INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

Old English Bedsteads

The bed of the feudal period was commonly merely a straw pallet, quilted mattress, or bag of feathers thrown upon the floor or upon a coffer. This comfortable method of sleeping was superseded by a simple truckle-bed from which evolved the early Gothic jointed bedstead during the fourteenth century. Occupying a corner or alcove of the room, this latter rough oaken structure was hung with rich tapestries to protect the sleeper from drafts. These draperies continued as ornament long after their practical uses had vanished.

The highly ornamental bedsteads of the Tudor period (1485-1558) were placed in the center of the room, and were either four posters or had a canopy at the back and front and had a canopy at the head. The whole was richly carved, linen fold panels and Gothic tracery being especially favored.

Later in this period the paneled "celoir" or "top tester" came into use and the bedstead thus formed was the forerunner of the massive Elizabethan oak bedsteads. During Elizabeth's reign (1558-1603) the tester came into general use.

The bed frame was very low and in many instances was attached to the head only. At the foot it stood free upon its own legs, in such cases the posts supporting the tester being detached and placed a foot or 18 inches beyond the bed proper.

Elizabethan bedsteads were elaborately decorated with strapwork, scrolling, laurel, and Roman work, the posts usually having enormous bulbous projections, sometimes ornamented with pierced carving. Figure carving, grotesques and animals were also used.

Carolean Elaboration Is Extreme

During the reign of Charles I (1625-1649) the four posters became lighter, the posts sometimes being covered with upholstery instead of being carved and crowned with huge ostrich plumes. Needlework testers with fringes came into use. The result was that less attention was given to the quality of the woodwork. Cane panels in elaborately carved frames were introduced during this period.

Two popular ornaments on the heads of these beds were the Royal crown with cherubs each side, and carved cherubs' heads alone. Later in the same century lacquer bedsteads were made, but very few remain.

Bedsteads became much more simple in design, but were ornamented with inlay during the last decade of the century. Oak bedsteads of all periods often contain secret drawers and small cupboards, generally in the headboard.

Burr walnut veneered bedsteads came into fashion during Queen Anne's reign (1702-1714). The wonderful figuring of the grain and the mellow color of the walnut made instant appeal. The bedposts were slender and of great height, encased in a richly shaped and molded cornice. The cabriole leg and ball-and-claw foot were used, usually at the foot of the bed only.

The canopy of the Queen Anne period was a frame with a heavy valance which concealed the headboard. The tester was plain and covered with upholstery material—needlework, velvet, satin, damask or chintz. Similar material was glued to the cornice and wrapped round the post.

In Pre-Chippendale Days

Bedsteads having posts of enormous height were made during the reign of George I (1714-1724), but with the advent of mahogany and the influence of Chippendale the height of the posts was reduced and upholstery dispensed with. The Chippendale four-poster was of moderate proportions and had slender plain or exquisitely carved posts. The posts at the foot were turned and delicately carved in low relief above the level of the mattress.

The fluted column with garlands of flowers and ribbons entwining the posts in raised carving was the master's favorite motif. Headboards were left plain, but footboards and side pieces were carved and paneled. Until 1750 they had cabriole legs with a shell at the knee, and ball-and-claw feet.

Occasionally lions' paw feet were used. The head posts were plain and straight, sometimes tapered, and were intended to be hidden with curtains. Some of the bedsteads had high backs carved up to the canopy. Georgian bedsteads from 1735 were usually of mahogany, although walnut and other woods were sometimes used. The Adam Brothers designs

were smaller and lighter than Chippendale's. The posts were shorter, more delicate in appearance and generally fluted on the taper above a vase form. The foot posts taper to a spade plinth.

Heppelwhite and Sheraton Refinements

For delicacy and refinement there is nothing to equal Heppelwhite's bedposts made after 1765. They were rather short in height, tapering toward the top. Delicate beading, carved rosettes and drapery festoons were Heppelwhite's chief decorations apart from slender reeding. Wheat-ear, pineapple and acanthus leaves were his three most popular designs.

The vast majority of four-poster bedsteads have only the two posts at the feet carved, the other posts being square, often made of pine, and covered by back and side curtains. Molded cornices or shaped needlework frills connected the tops of the posts.

Sheraton's bedsteads are in his usual simple, restrained style. His posts, somewhat larger than Heppelwhite's, include twisted flutes, straight flutes and spiral wreaths of flowers and leaves.

Many posts are square in section and taper downward from the top of the posts, with lyres, acanthus leaves and other classical decorations. Many of Sheraton's cornices were painted.

Georgian bedsteads do not lend themselves to accurate classification as do chairs. If a mahogany four-poster has tall, slender, fluted posts and light Georgian motifs, it is likely to be between 140 and 170 years old and consequently valuable. By 1770 much of the heavy drapery was dispensed with.

Large heavy bedsteads with richly carved posts, usually of mahogany, belong to the Regency and Early Victorian periods. The larger the posts the later the date of manufacture. The tester was frequently dispensed with after 1800. The posts were carved in coarse, heavy patterns, the acanthus leaf, anthemion, laurel leaf, honeysuckle, pineapple, feather pattern, heavy twists and fluting being characteristics common between 1800 and 1840. The pine-apple did not appear until about 1810. The headboards were sometimes handsomely carved with drapery, flowers, fruit, but plain headboards were more common. Draperies almost vanished by 1825. G. B. H.

As the Overstuffed Period Passes

Part I

ART, manners and modes are conceded to agree in the different periods throughout the ages, so may we now agree that the "overstuffed" period is slowly but surely passing. In our possessions we no longer support overstuffed rooms. In a new enlightenment we have put half a ton or so of sentimental relics away or even parted with them forever.

Weighty stuffs at our windows are not lined and interlined contributors to a stuffy atmosphere. Sheerest drapes and light-letting curtains assist the functions of the violet-ray window glass.

Even the most beloved culprit of all, the "Chesterfield suite," no longer serves our growing sense of grace. Its all-embracing davenport and ample chairs may surely be as reposeful as haystacks, but they are equally monotonous. We ask new glories for old needs—pleasant places to sit or lie on, proper spaces in which to put, stow and store.

After the Overstuffed—What? The "madness of the moment" has caused the overhauling of our furniture factories and the revision of the vocabularies of our advertising and merchandising managers. "Beauty," although in untried settings, is repeatedly declared "a business asset." For do not the financial and production peaks make erratic high marks on statistical charts?

What has befallen us that the strange shapes and hues of the stage-set and the studio suddenly dramatize our entrance halls, if not our whole homes? Is the exotic and bizarre to be the fate of our kitchen-cups and baths? No, for opposed to this vividness is modesty. These two modern tendencies battle for housing space. Which wins matters little, so long as they replace the previous popular period decorations.

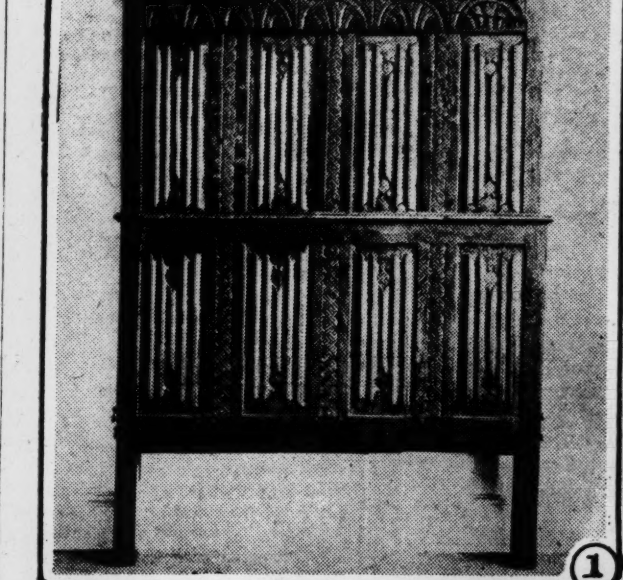
What is this modesty in the new decorative themes, but a certain retiring efficiency and a sound simplicity which supersedes the old stand-bys and outlives the flash-in-the-pan modes? This practical modesty belongs as an expression of us, as much as the new two-minute oatmeal which replaces the old-fashioned porridge.

Modernism An Infant, Though Lusty

Extreme examples of modern furnishings may cry their wares annoyingly, but the modest versions calmly sell their message to the would-be patron of the decorative arts. Another nuance of the movement is that American antiques become too expensive, while the new furniture on its factory basis can be sold at a democratic price.

It is a cheap production, consisting usually of copies of custom-designed pieces and bought for the novelty. When the new art forms in furniture are more solidly in good favor because of their good content, then these "firstlings" may be cheerfully cast aside. Later and finer examples will be assured their place in museum wings, along with more costly custom-built specimens of this transitional period.

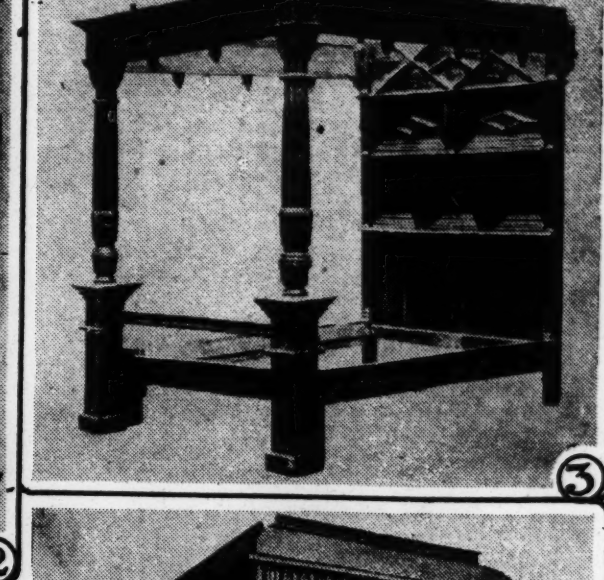
The new movement in furnishings is here, a growing, flowering and decaying entity, called by the general



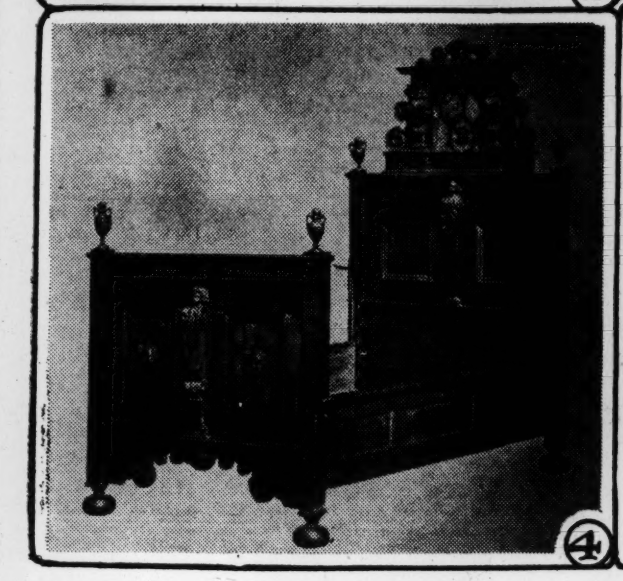
1. The footboard of an early Tudor bedstead with linenfold panels, dating about 1520. By courtesy of Gilt & Reigate, Ltd.



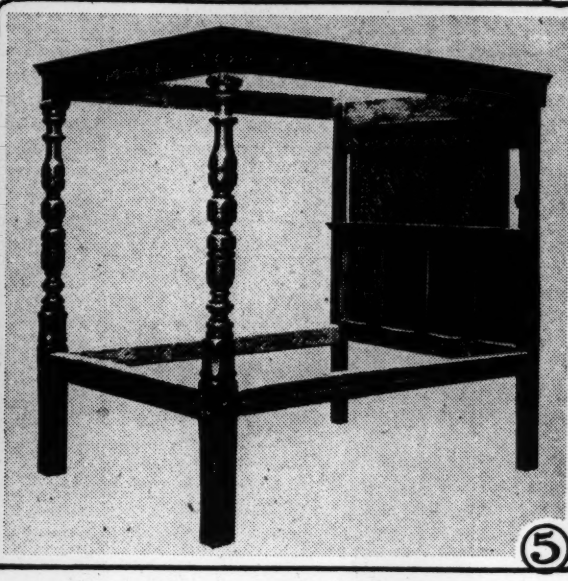
2. A remarkable example of the finest sort of Elizabethan four-poster, the foot of the mattress being supported by separate legs. By courtesy of Frank Partridge



3. An oak bedstead of the late 1600s. Noticeable are the massive panels and the foot columns, which are separate from the mattress section. By courtesy of J. Rochelle Lhona



4. An English bedstead with much carving, the headboard painted with coats of arms in a panel. It bears the date 1619, invaluable evidence of its precise age. By courtesy of J. Rochelle Lhona



5. An interesting oak bedstead with tester, of about 1650. Notice how the turnings have become smaller since the time of No. 2, although some of the designs are the same. By courtesy of W. D. Hodge & Co., Ltd.



6. This beautiful bed was made for David Garrick by Chippendale from an Adam design. By courtesy Victoria and Albert Museum

cal motives of our rhythms? Are we only designers by adaptation? Will we add a chapter to the history of furniture when we emerge from this trial stage? Not much hope, if we persist in trying to be daring, which seems to be a tiresome adjunct of the new trends. We may set "daring" aside, for as it is found in some furniture, it implies a courage founded neither upon skill nor upon technical training. We cannot depend upon daring to produce lasting loveliness. Only when the new furnishings develop to full bloom, from our outer and inner needs, will it be the deserving of a prominent place in the history of the fine and applied arts.

Logically enough, this movement in the decorative arts is more measurable than any of the battle lines of the fine arts today. Somehow our new internationalism has contrived to unify the lesser arts and make their statements more understandable. Like wars and means have produced identity of method and manner. Ivory, ebony, old rare tropical woods, new compositions, all are as available to designers in Vienna and Paris as those in Michigan and California. The racial or national differences in concept seem less apart as boundaries vanish. The American architecture and industrial forms are the European designer's inspiration for his new forms in furniture and buildings. G. H.

(Part II will follow on an early date.)

Without Benefit of Genius

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

SOME people are ingenious in their thinking but not with their hands. Such individuals never enter the talented gatherings which convene in the interior decorating columns of our periodicals. These are hospitable only to those persons who with sandpaper, pots of paint and lacquer, hammers, screwdrivers and gimlets can transform shabby furniture we call "modern" is several decades old in concept. The American architecture and industrial forms are the European designer's inspiration for his new forms in furniture and buildings. G. H.

Recently I was invited to look over the worn living-room and the crowded bedroom which were occupied by two elderly sisters. They were cultured women in narrow circumstances and had a lease of only one more year on their little apartment, which they intended they to give up. Obviously the problem was individual, for they were unskilled in crafts, unable to pay workmen, and yet self-conscious because their home was in this run-down condition. With its abundance of books in low cases, a few mellow paintings, and well-chosen rugs it gave evidence of taste which their financial condition could not now support with needed repairs.

At once I became convinced that to make the dingy living-room pleasant and stimulating to its occupants, two policies would have to be employed. The first was the use of color; the second that of concealment.

The walls were covered with an oatmeal paper, excellent in tone but in places faded, smoked, and threatening to peel. As it could not be removed or receive a freshening coat of paint, it must in spots be covered up and everywhere thrust out of notice. By the introduction of interesting color the walls would subside.

Selecting the Best Colors Three features of the room suggested as an appropriate dominant hue a rather dark, rich rose color. These features were, the center of the large Gorevan rug, the blended tones of the bookbindings, and a dignified painting of mountains in autumn. Moreover, this would form

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cases showed a grimy stretch of wall paper. I covered this with an India print, sold as a couch cover at a very reasonable price in a department store. Its coloring being green at once it established relationship with the Chinese lacquer desk placed at right angles to the north window, and with the corresponding table.

This table, drawn in front of the bookshelves, by its efficient lamp and its free top space, collaborated with the glowing rows of books to detain the reader. Beside the table was appropriately placed an overstuffed armchair, which had lost its figure and its complexion, with advancing years. We had thus far accomplished so much cheerfulness with so little expense that my friends expressed themselves willing to order a slip cover. We chose a chintz which showed a gay pattern of rose, green, beige and black. Under its charitable and jolly concealment, twisted springs and stretched upholstery were forgotten.

A Hanging to Conceal a Smudge

The black in the chintz design was effectively developed and threw the surrounding colors into laughing relief. Somewhere else in the room, I felt, we must use black as a foil. As I sat on the couch and surveyed the general effect of our scheme, I became depressed by the smoky tower of soot which reared itself on the wall above the radiator, placed at the left entrance door. At last a picture took shape in my imagination. It was a beige panel with sharp

black designs, rather modernistic, hung in that space.

At my earliest opportunity I set forth for upholstery departments. So definite was my mental picture, however, that I could find nothing which satisfied it until suddenly two im-

pressions rushed into my thought in one instant. Before me lay some heavy beige canvas and not far off a design on cretonne of whimsical animals, all black and flat, springing through the air over a scarlet background. The scarlet, of course, could not be used in our color scheme, but why could I not transfer the humorous animals to the beige canvas?

I bought the amount needed of both materials and had a rapturous day transplanting these denizens of an imponderable world onto the sober background. There were deer, gazelle, fawn, rabbits, men, elephants. I cut them out and stitched them in this relationship on the new material, and the result was a panel which in its charm and sophistication made one rejoice that the radiator wrote its autograph so snugly on the dull oatmeal paper.

Over and under the windows the paper was bubbling and streaked. In the case of the west window, this was hidden by the couch, but how might it be concealed where it showed so conspicuously at the north? A new fabric design was not justified, lest the room become restless and look like a makeshift. Thus far none of our devices revealed themselves as expedients; they were pure decoration, in good taste and really of commanding interest.

Concealing Unightly Wall Paper

To solve the final difficulty I bought another India print identical with the one on the east wall, and cut the border off the four sides. One strip the full width of the border I tacked under the window, where the ends were obliterated by the curtains and by a neighborly table on one side and a love seat on the other. The remaining borders I cut into half widths and tacked between the ceiling and the woodwork over both windows.

The room had become gay and individual. The only considerable expenditure had been the slipcover. Otherwise, the concealments had cost under \$25.

The bedroom presented merely a problem of overcrowding. The twin beds encroached on the window space on one side and the door on the other. This threw all the lines out of proportion and made the room ugly. We were not so economical in finding our solution, but the ladies said they did not mind spending a little for what they could take away with them. So we ordered a carpenter to build a two-tiered berth, on which would fit the springs and mattresses from the beds. He was much amused by this commission, but he executed it excellently, giving the inexpensive wood a flat coat of purple paint and the decoration worked out in that color. The release of floor and door space made the room graceful in line and habitable not only in hours of oblivion but also after the sun awakened the world to industry.

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INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

The Auction Game As We See It

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

SUMMER days are the auction days for the country. Then those of us who have the time find the sales in farmhouses or small villages to be one of the most welcome summer diversions. Returning to city homes, we notice that auctions are still being announced frequently, dealers in antiques and art objects using more and more this method of moving their stocks during the cooler months.

Many of these occasions are notable for buyers and for observers as well. It might be guessed that there would be no bargains comparable to those found at country sales. With plenty of moneyed buyers in attendance, top prices might be expected for every item. This does not always follow by any means, as alert dealers many times buy greatly to their advantage.

For the person who is not buying, but merely looking on, there is plenty of entertainment, particularly if he knows values. One little game that can be played alone or with several others is, to note in your catalogue the figure you think a piece will bring, doing this instantly as it appears to be sold. If you flatter yourself that you have a rather correct notion of values, an hour's or an afternoon's test of this sort may hold some surprises for you, and chuckles for your companions.

Should it happen that you want to become a good judge of prices, the sales and the exhibitions that precede them offer the best training ground I think of at the moment. At the pre-sale views anyone may look over each thing at will for points of merit or demerit. All wise bidders do this, and what they so learn usually would explain final prices.

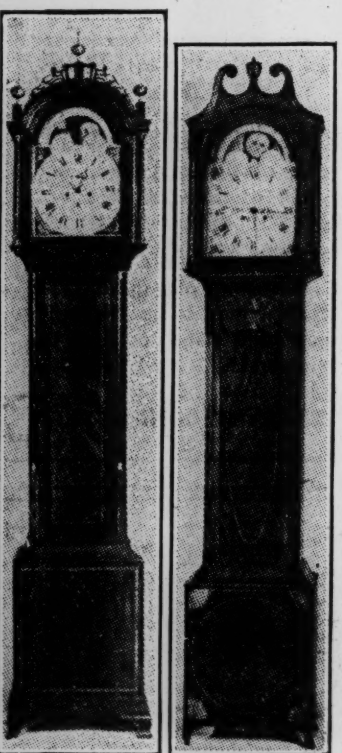
Following the same course will do much to build up for anyone a keen and well-balanced judgment on qualities and values.

An Opportunity—If Leisure Permits

Some examples of erratic bidding were both surprising and amusing at recent sessions at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries in New York. It is not to be expected, in these days, that any decent gate-leg table can be bought for less than \$250, and it is well known that a fine one might go well over \$1000. In fact, it was expected that the latter price would be passed in selling the notably excellent one which is pictured here. Actually it was knocked down for \$300, an out-of-town dealer taking it. I will be curious to learn what it brings when it is sold again in the same gallery, as I am told it will be within a few weeks.

A Remarkable Clock Case

The range in prices of tall clocks is another inconsistency that is difficult to explain. It is usually considered that Willard clocks with labels reach about the top level. In the early November sale, with the gate-leg table, there was an Aaron Willard mahogany tall clock with the maker's label inside the door which sold for \$1100. A somewhat similar timepiece by a less noted maker, Joseph Doll, brought nearly four times as much, or \$4100. It is quite true that the Doll case carried considerable marquetry and that the American eagle was inlaid in the upper part of the pendulum door;



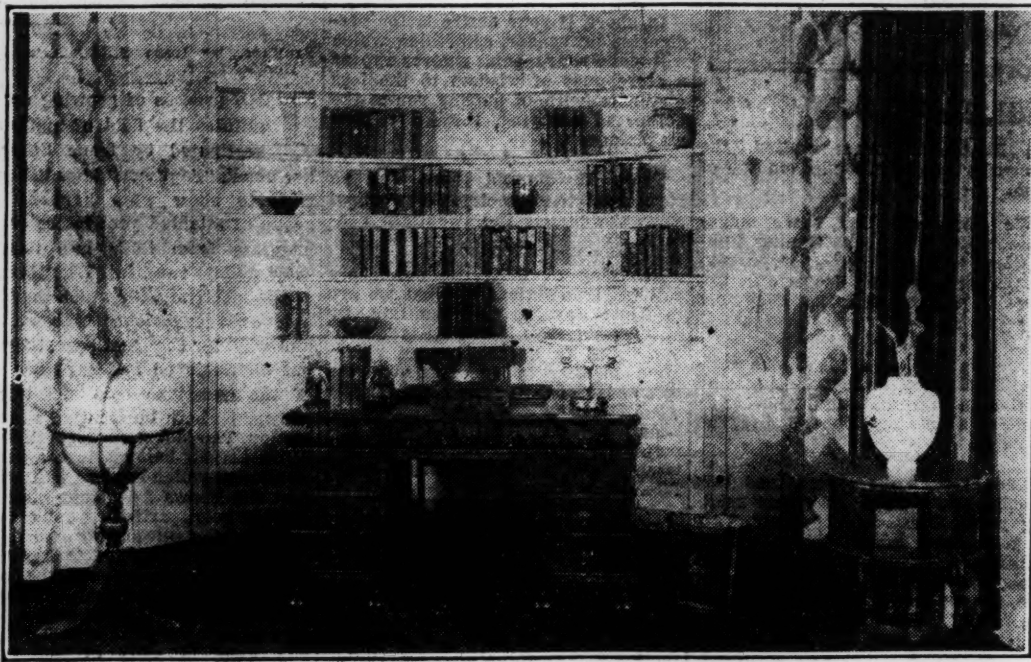
Courtesy of the American Art Association.

Details decide the value of antiques. These two clocks took somewhat alike, but the left-hand one sold for \$1100, while the other brought \$4100.



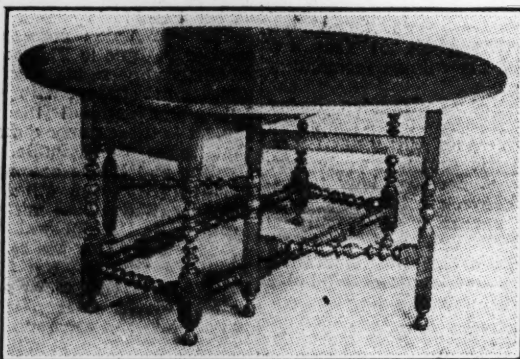
Antiques
Jordan Marsh
Company
Boston

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still the distance between these prices was unexpected. It is often remarked that auction prices are not a reliable gauge of the retail market. This would be true, I think, if we add "sometimes." There are occasions when things will go very cheap, for reasons that are difficult to explain.

of old furniture is the day bed. There are six of these in this collection—of walnut, maple and mahogany. Historical interest and association with men who were prominent in the public life of the colonies distinguish numerous other items. If the information which I have so far secured



Courtesy of the American Art Association.
This gate-leg table, of Virginia walnut, 5 ft. 5 in. long, is an unusually fine piece. It sold recently at a New York auction for \$300.

cult to discover. At other times rivalry between bidders will lead them to absurd heights.

A competition of this sort was staged at another New York sale. Then, on Nov. 2, a pair of Chippendale chairs had gone to a certain bidder for about \$650. A few minutes later the auctioneer announced that the sale was disputed, two people claiming to have bid at the knock-down price.

This meant that they must be put again, which they were, promptly. On the second appearance the pair went up to \$1350 before the bidding stopped. Whether or not the two claimants who figured in the first sale competed in reaching the final figure I do not know. Presumably they did.

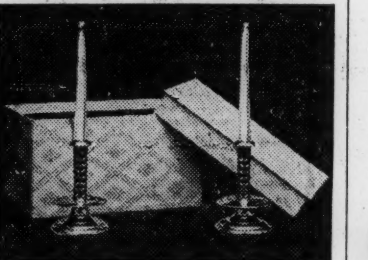
A High Priced Windsor

Windsor chairs have been increasing in popularity quite as fast as more elegant cabinet work. A dozen years ago \$15 would buy a very good one. Now, when \$75 is charged for one not so good, no one shows surprise. Just what the highest price paid for a Windsor chair is I do not know. At the moment, however, I do not recall anything, except in writing-arm type, exceeding the \$1000 reached at the MacDaniel sale in New York, when the comb-back armchair pictured here changed hands. Windsors frequently have delightful vivacity and graceful proportions, worked out with the details that are in rare taste. In no example which has come to my notice are these different features more desirably combined than here. Undoubtedly the buyer appreciated these facts.

Important Event Announced
There is announced for the first week in January a sale at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, which in some respects is most remarkable. It is to be held by the heirs of Philip Flayderman of Boston, for 40 years a dealer. Unknown to anyone outside his immediate family, many of his finest acquisitions were not sold but were kept with the love of the collector.

The importance of these pieces is suggested by the fact that nearly 50 of them bear the labels of their makers. Among these are a pair of matched card tables and a Chippendale tea table by John Townsend; a sideboard and a serpentine front desk by Benjamin Frothingham; a tambour secretary of unprecedented merit by John Seymour & Sons of Boston, and a sideboard to match. Many mirrors also carry the imprint of their makers or of the dealers who first sold them.

One of the much-desired articles



Reproductions of the
Famous Wm. White
Candlestick

THESE candlesticks are replicas of the brass I candlestick now treasured in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, which was brought over in the Mayflower by Wm. White, the father of Peregrine White. The shape is graceful, unusual and extremely decorative. The candle shows a pure unbleached beeswax. The box is covered with paper reproduced from a Colonial paper found in an old Salem house. A delightful gift for an early American or Colonial home. \$10.00. Sold in the United States, \$11.00 in Canada.

The CORA CHANDLER SHOP
50 Temple Place Boston

of old furniture is the day bed. There are six of these in this collection—of walnut, maple and mahogany. Historical interest and association with men who were prominent in the public life of the colonies distinguish numerous other items. If the information which I have so far secured



Courtesy of the American Art Association.
One thousand dollars seems to be a high price for a Windsor chair, but that is what this one brought at a New York sale, early this month.

is correct, this distribution of Mr. Flayderman's collection will prove to be quite as important an event as any sale held in recent years.



Courtesy of the American Art Association.
One thousand dollars seems to be a high price for a Windsor chair, but that is what this one brought at a New York sale, early this month.

The Artistic

CONOVER

THE owner of a Conover Piano knows the deep satisfaction of possessing something really fine, for the Conover is one of the few great Pianos of today.

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Direct Factory Branches and Representatives in all principal cities. If local Conover dealer is unknown, we invite correspondence direct with Cable Factory Headquarters.



Interiors of Novelty and Charm

THE modernist modes are much to the liking of the people of Chicago. Adoption of these new ideas by such representative groups as the Woman's Club, the Woman's Athletic Club, the Tavern Club, to mention no others, points to an established acceptance by this community.

Among several rooms of attractive arrangement seen at Mandel Brothers are especially drawn to the two

Happenings in London

I hear that the Board of Guardians of the little town of Downham Market, Norfolk, has recently discovered that 13 chairs, which for many years have been used in the master's office and board room of the workhouse, are old Sheraton and Chippendale pieces.

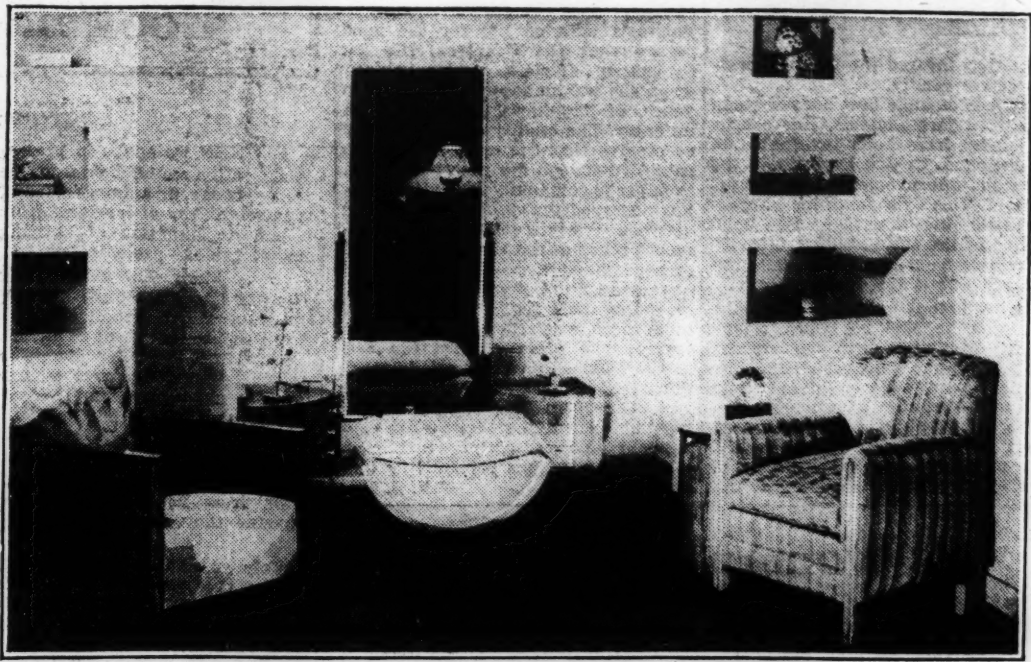
They have accordingly sold them. I understand, for approximately \$1250, thus saving the ratepayers a penny or two in their tax rate.

The recent advertisement offering for sale genuine pieces of material from the late Queen Victoria's coronation ball dress, adds still another to the bewildering diversity of objects now collected. The list now includes such things as ancient falcon-hoods and even old carved mangle boards.

A still more original hobby is that of the clergyman mentioned by Sir James Yoxall, who collects ancient stay-busks. Some of these humble but now very rare articles are made of wonderfully carved wood. Others are of whalebone, also carved; still others of long pieces of ivory, made for the stomach of far-off Elizabethan days.

Many dollars, again, are now sometimes asked and obtained for late Georgian wooden food bowls, which cost only a few cents when originally made. Women collectors, in particular, have discovered that these ancient elm, beech, and other wooden bowls—all of which are known as "treen"—mellowed as they are by time, wear, and countless polishings, make delightful receptacles for cut flowers if furnished with a modern metal or glass lining.

The demand for treen has even extended to eighteenth and nineteenth-century cheese stands—large round platters with steep sides supported on three legs. These are used today as stands for palms and other plants and—crowning touch of all—as chairs for pet dogs.



that held the groups pictured here. It is sometimes remarked that these new shapes in furniture are so strange that they will not look well with period styles. This might be true if an attempt to associate them were made with little care. The library alcove which Mandel Brothers have arranged is proof enough that

fine walnut furniture of eighteenth century design can be in perfect harmony with the latest conceptions in floors, walls and hangings.

The carpet is in eggplant color; the paper shows horizontal in cream alternating with two shades of dull chartreuse. The draperies are brown panne velvet and silk gauze in geometrical designs, also in browns. Cabinet woods are brown, emphasizing buried effects in Carpathian elm and walnut.

The dressing room in the second il-

lustration makes no attempt to blend the old with the new. It is a frankly fresh and vigorous departure from early standards, while retaining every element of comfort and convenience. More than that, many accessories of recent devising add to the pleasure of this grouping.

Adjoining the bedroom is this alcove, elevated about three steps above the bedroom level. The walls are in a modern Salubra paper, peach, with some turquoise blue. The blue is repeated in the accessories.

A Spur to Laughter

WANDERING about New York looking for surprises, which are so plentiful in the shop windows, I came to a display of modernistic furniture—and laughed. Imagine sleeping in a box, instead of a bed! It would be the most natural thing in the world to roll out of it, and when a supposedly grown person, full of years and dignity, finds himself on the floor without the slightest fore-knowledge, it strikes me very, very funny.

It's years since Lisa rolled out and landed on her shoe, to her amazement and disconcertion, and I still enjoy it. (Lisa is tall and has a very strict sense of propriety.)

The chairs, too, are amusing. Surely they were made just for fun, not to sit on, not to use, seriously! They even have compartments, in curious places, which would be very handy for putting things away, but awful when one is in a hurry.

And the immense hassocks, how gay and inviting! I wonder if one could sit on the very edge. It would be fun to try. If we had a few of these we could do away with our chairs, which do not fare so well at our house. They come apart.

Just what one would do with a table that has one and a half or three tops rather puzzles me. Perhaps the alarm clock on one, a lamp on another, and a sewing basket. There's a fine desk, too; and a really nice bureau with ever so many drawers and a very accommodating mirror.

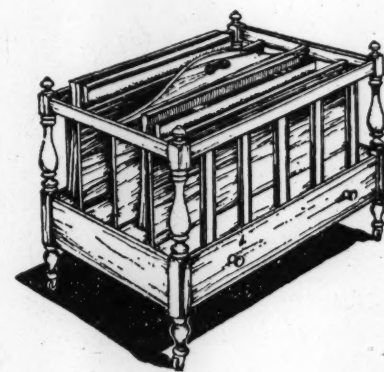
With a few odd little useful knick-knacks, fantastic lamp shades, and a patchwork quilt to match, this is just the place for laughter. Who could be serious, or "grown up" in such surroundings? D. A. G.

Gifts of Service and Beauty for the Library



Duncan Phyfe revolving table of solid mahogany with brass claw feet and stationary top.

\$25



Above, Canterbury with spacious drawer (a very welcome gift). In solid mahogany or solid maple.

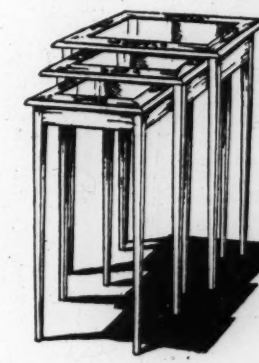
\$25

Center above, a handsome drum table with two capacious drawers and brass claw feet. Of fine grain solid mahogany.

\$45

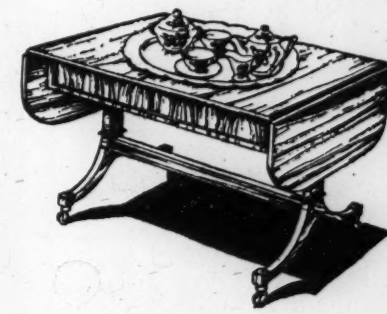
Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK



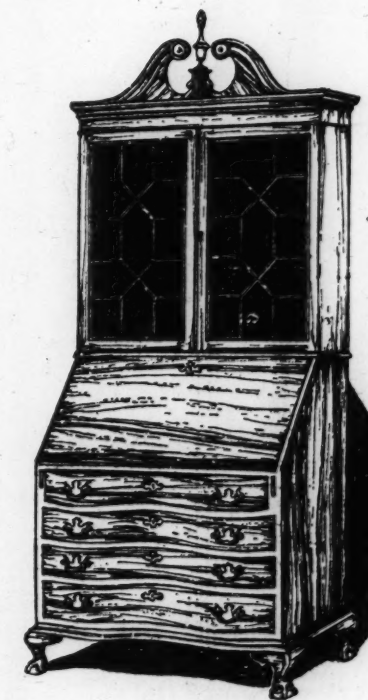
Glass top nest of tables in red, green or black lacquer, or painted in coral, canary or blue.

\$19



Above, Duncan Phyfe coffee table with drop leaves. Of solid mahogany. A convenient size piece.

\$45



Left, Governor Winthrop secretary of all mahogany construction. Automatic slide supports; thirteen separate panels of glass.

\$145

Home Building Equipment Gardening

Making the Grounds of the Small Place Seem Larger

THE boundaries of the small place may seem to be extended when the flower borders and shrubbery plantings are laid out around a central square of turf, but to some gardeners this plan is less interesting because one can take in the entire garden picture at a single glance. There is another method which may be used to lend an illusion of greater area to the smaller place, if one but possesses the courage to own a place that is quite different and not at all the conventional conception of what a backyard should be. With this plan the idea of space is created by the use of a series of small gardens, kept separate by having each lightly screened from the other. When a place is laid out in this manner one's garden stroll takes on the air of a little tour.

The effectiveness of this plan depends largely upon the type of boundaries used to divide the gardens. Above all, they must be informal in character and not too much in evidence, lest the result be a series of flower-filled pens rather than a garden group. A scattering of shrubs, a low and lightly clipped hedge, or merely a screening growth of tall perennials will suffice to keep one from noticing what lies beyond the small garden in which one happens to be standing. One great advantage in using this plan of several gardens, instead of just one, is that the gardener is permitted to run the gamut of flower colors without fear of inharmonious combinations.

The long, narrow strip of land, such as many of our smaller houses occupy, is very easily divided into a series of oblong-shaped gardens. Paths of turf may be used, and are perhaps the best in such small gardens, owing to their neutral qualities. As we come from the rear door of the house, the first garden will run across the property, with the entrance opening in the center. Directly opposite the entrance could be another opening leading to an oblong patch of lawn, running lengthwise, and being the common center upon which the four small gardens open. A garden will lie at each side of the small lawn, and the fourth in the series at the end of the property, running across and parallel with the first garden.

The boundary between the back dooryard and the first garden could be a hedge composed of alternated Forsythia, laternaria and rose-of-Sharon (hibiscus syriacus). A hedge composed of these two shrubs would provide us with shrub bloom at two periods, namely April and late August. A three-foot privet or barberry hedge could be used to surround the center lawn. This lawn space, if sufficiently large, would be a suitable place for a grouping of garden furniture. If too small to accommodate furniture, interest could be provided through the use of a bird bath, sun dial or gazing globe as a center.

A few shrubs of orderly habit, aided by tall dahlias, or a planting of tall perennials, could be used to divide the gardens. The outer boundary of the property must have a strong fence for protection, as well as a few vines or shrubs for screen. If tall perennials are decided upon for the division of the gardens, one must necessarily be without boundaries until these plants attain part of their growth. This does not be a problem, for in the spring the four gardens might be combined to form a large and very gay bulb garden by placing groups of tulips between the plants. This would produce a fine effect during April and May, and would be followed by the rainbow display of the May lilies. By the time the lilies were finished the other plants will be well up and the gardens will assume their separate identities.

Attracting and Studying Birds

McGregor, Ia. IF A ruby-throated hummingbird came to your flower garden, would you take the trouble to put out artificial flowers with bottles of sugar water attached, just to see if Mrs. Hummingbird would drink? Miss Althea R. Sherman fixed up paper nasturtiums and tiger lilies that way, and she soon had a dozen hummingbirds making daily visits to sip at her bottles of sweets.

Miss Sherman, one of three women elected to membership in the American Ornithologists' Union, has a country place near McGregor, Ia. She allows the grounds to grow wild, to attract birds. There are nest boxes all over the place, and on the rambling old barn. She has attracted the attention of European as well as American bird scientists by her feeding experiments with hummingbirds. She found that with artificial flowers, with bottles of sweetened water attached she could win the birds away from the real flowers.

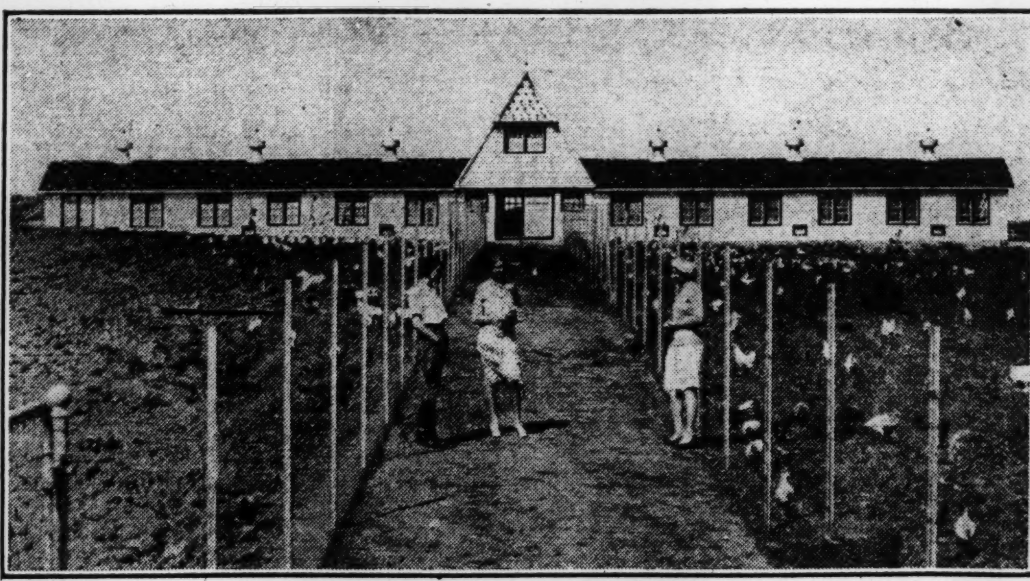
In May the first hummingbirds came, and by June they had become "regular boarders." By measurement she found that these tiny birds not infrequently consumed in one day more than twice their own weight in sugar.

In order to study the chimney swift, Miss Sherman had a tower built with a chimney projecting through the roof. A winding stairway led up to the chimney. At the top of the stairway, a view inside the chimney is obtained through a small opening covered with glass.

She had to wait three years for the swifts, but in the end a pair came and built a nest in the chimney. From the day of their arrival, until they had departed with their fledglings, Miss Sherman watched the family through her little window at the top of her stairway, using a lamp at night without frightening away the birds.

For the first time in ornithological history, it is said, she has observed and described in detail the nest life of five hole-nesting species—the northern flicker, the screech owl, the sparrowhawk, the western house wren and the chimney swift. Because these birds nest in deep cavities, it has been exceedingly difficult to study them. By the use of ingenious devices she has succeeded in watching their nest life, sometimes spending almost 24 hours a day at her "observation post."

Miss Sherman is a writer as well as an ornithologist. She has contributed articles to magazines and read papers before scientific groups based on her observations of birds, which have attracted wide notice in ornithological circles, and been characterized by the United States Biological Survey as "notable contributions to the life history of birds."



The Main Laying House on Mario Farm, Near Elgin, Ill.

Why Not a Few Artistic Touches to the Henhouse?

Chicago WHY NOT add a few artistic touches to the henhouse? Old "Biddy" sends to the kitchen ingredients essential to many a cake, pudding and pie. Why not give her a

pretty well as a modern home, a little better than the average roost or shed?

A poultry house on a farm near Elgin, Ill., owned by C. A. Rehm, does this very thing, and he claims that the hand of the artist added little to the expense.

It is a long white building lifting itself in the center to a two-story peak, the peak of which forms a pigeon loft with little doorways and perches. From this post, the doves keep watch, as it were, over the feathered community of some 750 heavy-laying hens.

Artistic effects are evident in the exterior of the henhouse, while modern equipment reigns inside. The wavy horizontal siding in the gable gives a happy contrast to the vertical random width boards forming the exterior side walls of the two wings. Variegated shingles in red, green, blue, and yellow add spots of color to the roof.

The inside of the building is so thoroughly equipped that it is no wonder the hens lay so many eggs. The second floor of the central section is a storeroom for supplies, tools, etc. On each side of this the wings extend, each one having three separate rooms similarly furnished. All the rooms are well lighted and

ventilated and have board floors covered with straw.

A fountain, a double row of nests, and, what is most important to the hens, a cafeteria feed hopper are the main furnishings in each room. If by chance the hens want to venture outside they have a little private door leading to the luxurious scratching grounds in the yard beyond.

The cafeteria service in the center of each room stands ready at a moment's call. Feathered customers hop up to the ledge and walk along in front of the small compartments which hold mash, oyster shells, grit, or meat scraps. They may choose from whatever variety suits them best, eating their meal before leaving the counter.

A hallway running the full length of the building and opening into each room has a rail along which containers are slid back and forth to make the work of the caretaker easier. One container carries a supply of food, another is loaded with debris after the cleaning up days, and still a third collects the yellow and white eggs after each day's work is done.

This poultry house, it was explained, is only for the heavy-laying hens, the colony of little brooder houses being built in a different part of the farm. Not every farmer, it is true, needs a chicken house constructed on so large a scale, but even in a smaller henhouse, certainly modern equipment and a few artistic touches must deserve many a cackle from the hen.

English Borders Gay With Late Color

By MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU

LONDON WAS NOT the only one to admire my borders at half-past eight on one sunny morning last October. Two gorgeous pheasants were parading the broad grass path examining the flowers with interest, although subsequent investigations showed that they were looking for the ripe berries of St. John's Wort. The borders are very long and lead from the house terrace to a great spreading oak tree.

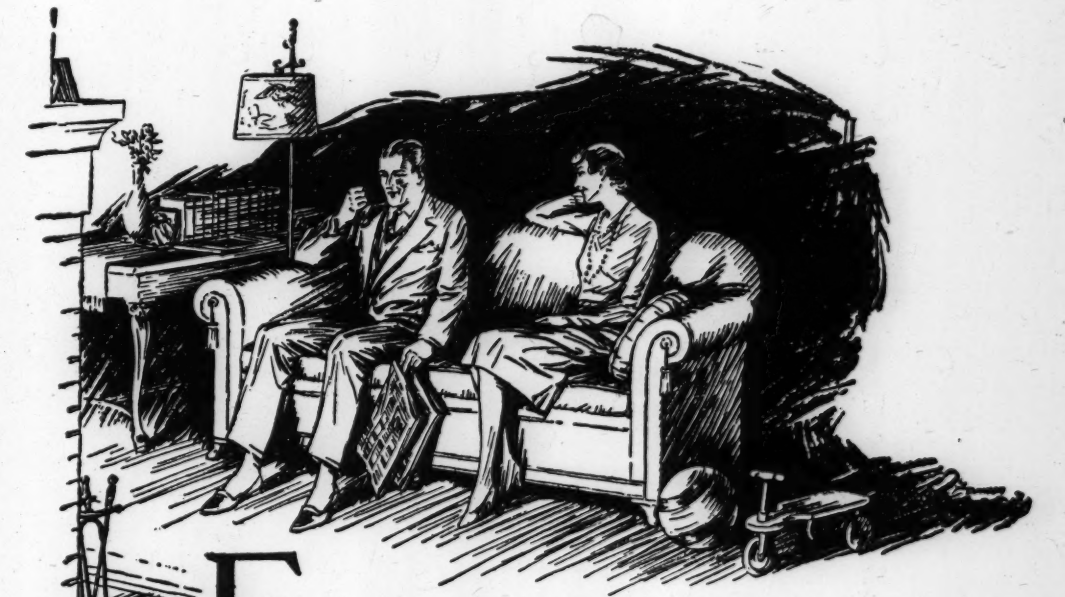
A silver and pink effect still obtained at the commencement of the right-hand border. The silver-gray of a weeping pear (Pyrus angustifolia) was carried on by artemisia Palmeri, and arching sprays of a silvery-leaved berberis (dictyophyllus) whose pearly berries were just turning to coral. The pink salsola, phlox, and sedum spectabilis in this corner were over but the color was given faintly by a mass of tall pink monarda (bergamot) and fully by bushes of monthly roses. The left-hand border presented a mass of blue and silver. Pale blue agasthea coelestis shone through feathery masses of gypsophila, "Bristol Fairy," whose gray stems and leaves, and little double silver-white flowers covered a multitude not of sins, but of flowers that were over, such as the cobalt blue dwarf delphinium chinensis, and

carpets of blue lobelia. At the back of the middle border, deep blue salvia coerules (brought by me from Chile), which flowers profusely till frost, and a mass of low-toned green foliage denoted the shrub abutment whose pale blue flowers delight one earlier in the year. The finest of all dwarf asters (starworts) here was Rudolph Gothe with immense mauve flowers in spreading masses. A scarlet maple and a golden elegans hid the stalks of past delphiniums, though here and there a blue spike reminded one of its late glory. A drift of mauve aster acris flowering late, led on to the arching splendor of Climax with pentstemons flowering freely in front, coral-red and then mauve, and again blue salvia. In and out of various shrubs such as cistus, styrax japonica, cornus florida and silver cornus were many plants that had finished blooming, such as penstemon heterophyllus, red bergamot and clematis.

Across a path the border began again with orange geum (the ever-blooming "Boris") and scarlet potentilla. The shrubby yellow potentilla was flowering in front of what was only a memory of scarlet lychnis and primrose thalictrum. That precious plant, anemone Mrs. Buxton, carpeted the border for the second time, between the potentillas and the past glories of budleias, both purple and mauve (alternifolia), with pink sedum spectabilis planted at the feet of the middle border.

The border ended in shade and apries (Lindleyana), but a Snow-berry bush (Symphoricarpos) was a lovely sight and bushes of scented clethra still abloom hid the red kalmia and hydrangea arborescens which had flowered earlier.

The opposite border had had many groups of dahlias dropped in and out of flower—peaches and cherries, pernettya, with their rosy berries, and the blue and silver of the sea thistle. Looking down this border on that day in mid-October one had the impression of great masses of rose-color (asters Barr's Pink) and mauve (Climax) at the back, with primrose dahlias, pale yellow helianthus, and yellow chrysanthemums. Considering that the red hot poker, the lilies and finest of all, the phlox, were over, the borders were surprisingly gay. The mingling of herbaceous plants and flowering shrubs, such as rhododendrons, azaleas, mountain laurel, white and yellow brooms, scarlet and gold maples is an experiment tried for two years and proved an unqualified success. All the more so that one's friends' borders were as dull at that time as door mats; and the gold and copper of the magnificent pheasants, carried on in the bronze and yellow helianthus and the flaming oaks and maples, gave just that final touch.



Even with odds against them, they made their Dream Home come True

The inspiration of their experience, as told by Emily Newell Blair in the December issue, affords a good example of the practical help on home problems that has made BETTER HOMES & GARDENS the largest non-fiction monthly magazine in America.

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What to plant in your window box for zero weather. Why not use your window boxes this winter? How glorious it is to have them fresh—green—growing—right through the coldest weather! Not only do they brighten the exterior of your home, but they also provide a pleasant frame to the winter view from your windows. What to plant?—another discovery in your December copy of BETTER HOMES & GARDENS.

Do you know the secret of room X? "Room X costs the least of any room in the house, yet often is the most valuable," says Leland A. McBroom, creator of original houses, in presenting a new thought on building for the present with an eye on the future. Which room is Room X? What makes it most valuable? Vital questions, indeed, particularly if you plan to build or remodel. Vital reasons why you'll enjoy Mr. McBroom's "Houses That Meet Growing Needs," in BETTER HOMES & GARDENS for December.

Then, too, you'll want to read Remaking the Old Interior—Hints on Successful Roasting—Home Gifts That Are Different—Things for Youngsters to Make—New Aids to Housekeeping—How Christmas Plants Grow—Making Unusual Christmas Goodies.

These brief glimpses are only a fore-taste of the good things which the December issue of BETTER HOMES & GARDENS holds in store for you. It is packed with articles you'll enjoy—with ideas you'll be glad to use. What you read it, you'll understand why, in the short space of seven years, BETTER HOMES & GARDENS has won more readers than any other non-fiction monthly magazine in America.

The December number is on sale today. Ten cents, or many times that amount, could hardly buy a bigger investment in real living. Make a mental note to get it at the nearest news-stand.

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EDUCATIONAL

'Here's Your Breakfast, Mother'

TAP, tap. What was that awakening noise? Oh, now I remember that I must be up, for I had a full day—I had spoken of it the night before at dinner. Up, to see the man of the house breakfasted and off! Up to see the two children fed and playing constructively! Breakfast dishes washed and then to start the full day.

Tap, tap.
Someone at the door.
"Come."
"Here's your breakfast, Mother."
Twelve years of vigorous active boyhood entered with a tray smiling. There it all was as I like it—orange juice in a green-stemmed frosty glass, thin whole wheat toast, crisp bacon and steaming hot cocoa.

"Oh, thank you."
"Daddy's eaten and gone—I gave him scrambled eggs—soft, just as he likes them," he smiled.
"I know you had a full day. I thought I'd fix it so you could start it all rested."

"Thank you—it's a gorgeous idea—everything is so good!"
"Oh, well"—a pleased boyish grin, then a slow return to responsibility—"I guess I'll feed the kid now" (this of his nine-year-old sister)—"She's making our toast."

He was halfway down the steps when he called back:
"I left your door open so you could call if you want more cocoa." As I listened to their chatter, I looked at a full day with different eyes. No breathless beginning. No trying to catch up with one's breath. Of course, this wouldn't happen every day; I wouldn't let it, but oh, the joy of it once in a while!

It started, I believe, several years ago when a maid was a matter of course in our household. Sundays and Thursdays the evening meal was informal and somewhat festive with laughter and intimate talks. The children—the little girl often in her high chair—stayed in the kitchen and "Daddy" was in and out, everyone interested in the menu and how it was prepared. Soon the boy was asking for some part of the interesting process. He could butter the toast, or wash the ice, or turn the gas up or down.

The things he did were spoken of as being important to the ultimate result and he learned to take pride in doing each thing well. If the telephone rang or any other call of my attention elsewhere occurred, it became increasingly easy to hand over to him whatever stirring or beating or watching was going on and return to find it carried out as well as I'd stayed on the job. On those days everything seemed to taste better than the rest of the week and this was always freely spoken of by "Daddy" and the children's part in the making was always emphasized in my "Thank you's" to these compliments.

Leaving the Kitchen Clean
Popcorn and fudge were natural stepping-stones from unconscious participation to a definite and conscious accomplishment in the matter of cooking. When this point was reached, it was understood that a clean kitchen afterward was part of the stunt and there has never been a failure in complying with this part of the activity.

A year ago it became necessary for us to let our maid go and do the work ourselves. In a family conference it was decided that a division of labor was the ideal way to meet such a situation. The 11-year-old boy chose to start the breakfast and help in the preparation of the other meals, while the 8-year-old girl chose to set the table and help with the dishes afterward.

A year later neither of them shows signs of shirking. It has never been a burden—there have been numerous lapses, many of them suggested by me at sight of some entrancing diversion. But, on the other hand, there have been many "spurts," when breakfast or lunch has been prepared with no adult assistance.

During this year company for Saturday lunch has become almost an institution with the children. They plan the menu with an eye on their own accomplishments and frequently prepare the lunch alone. On cool days the boys cook steak on an improvised fireplace in the back yard and eat it between buttered buns and put it with steaming cocoa brought from the kitchen.

This year we had a family camping trip in the mountains, where all our combined culinary skill was displayed. The fact that children are capable of more than is required of them in the average home was proved every day here. Camping is a package of responsibility and the most cherished accomplishment of the father in this family, and this art he handed on to his son. The pride, the fun, the happy relationship established by that feat would alone justify the knowledge of cooking being imparted to a boy! Here he learned to broil a steak, to make a quick, delicious potato soup, to sizzle bacon done and not burned, to fry an egg in bacon grease so it is neither greasy nor leathery, to cook corn-on-the-cob so its sweetness is retained and it is not overdone.

Glow of Being Useful
When he has done any of these things he feels the glow of being useful, of being on the winning side, of meeting life boldly that is as satisfying as the swimming contest he won last year, that is as exhilarating as the blue ribbon awarded him in the miniature airplane contest this spring. And may we some day prove even more useful.

On our return we—the parents—were invited to a dinner party in our own dining room. We were asked to wear our dinner clothes. There were other guests—our children's friends—three girls of 9, in thin party frocks; three boys of 12 all shiny in their Sunday best. At 6 we sat down. Flowers and nut cups were there. Service plates were on and cups of clear soup were brought in by both children working in a team. They sat down with the last cups and joined in the gayety. When that, and crackers, were eaten the boy excused himself to the kitchen while the cups were carried away by the girl (leaving the plates). She brought in a dish of peas, a dish of baked potatoes, pickle and strawberry preserves. Soon the boy appeared with a huge platter of broiled chops—they were salted and peppered, too, and done to a turn.

Next came fruit jello—oranges, bananas, pineapple and cherries—made the night before and molded in little animal molds, served with cookies and cream.

During the entire dinner—made hilarious by the funny little candies in the nut cups, they were "jelly" hats in yellow, red, green, rose, black, orange, blue and white with every conceivable brim and every possible shape and crease of crown—I did not move from my seat as honored guest. Before the dinner I offered few suggestions and did no actual work. The dinner was declared by all a huge success, and was talked of afterward by the whole neighborhood.

Have you ever been called to a lunch of vegetable salad (what if the cucumbers peelings weren't quite thick enough?) and roast beef sandwiches (what if the bread wasn't cut quite straight?) and iced drink prepared by your 9-year-old daughter, whose pride in accomplishment made her eyes shine and her lips smile? Have you ever heard the "Tap! Tap!" of a morning knock (when you had a full day) and seen your 12-year-old son come in with a breakfast?

If not, you haven't seen all the self-reliance and wholesome pride that can be seen in the face of a child! If not, you haven't heard the love and service that speak from the heart of a child when he says:

"Here's your breakfast, Mother!"
E. R. J.

Lessons of Actual Reading Are Begun

MARY, said her mother, "the letters are now ready to go into work. Dear, useful little things, they run eagerly together; they are such little fellows, we have already found. But you must be careful to say them in the right order, as they show themselves in each word, for they all have their right place, and do not like to be out of place."

A first reader is used called "Songs the Letters Sing" by S. N. D., pictured by Margaret Tarrant.

Book I.—The joy over the first reading book is so great that some time is spent glancing through its pages. Each day Mary begins by finding a few little words by saying the sounds in order, each day gaining agility in using them more quickly. On some days Mary is allowed to bring her dolls to school, and they are taught, and allowed to read in turns, "John" often proving himself accurate and quick, while "Peter" is slower and often has to be corrected. Plenty of games must be played, for Mary is yet very young and full of play. But now on her fourth birthday Book II is given Mary, the first book being finished.

Now Mary begins to read short little stories, each has a picture, and each story is well discussed. The fun is no longer confined to word building. The meaning of little sentences is glimpsed, as Mary begins to read words she knows by sight, and forms others quickly. Little words in common use such as the, it, that, and, etc., are known, and Mary's mother sees she is now ready for what she considers a very important step—to train the child in recognizing the words by sight.

This needs definite training, and for this a new book is started, where the child is taught to read words by sight to work out a word for the first time, sight after that being used.

G. A.

[Articles in this series were published Sept. 28, Oct. 25, Nov. 2, 9 and 23. The seventh will follow next Saturday.]

Indian Costumes Made at School

HOLLAND, Mich.—An Indian wigwam made from an old gunny sack, head bands made of chicken feathers painted with water color or done with crayon, or, better still, dipped in the juice from the wild currant berry as the Indian did—an Indian baby made of paper or cloth and fastened to a small block of wood to be tied on the Indian mother's back—these and many other devices make the study of American Indian life interesting.

Two little girls are making their own suits out of wrapping paper. Of course, this is "deerskin" and the threads are the things made of "deer tendons."

There is no end to the joy, besides the ethical and historical value which can be gained in the study by American children of American Indian life.

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Value of a University Training

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOME time ago Sir Charles Grant Robertson declared that it was pointless for a student to read for an honors degree in a British university if he had no reasonable hope of achieving something better than a position in the third class.

This has been followed by an article in a popular London daily expressing the opinion that if a man fails to take fairly high honors in his degree examination, his university career has involved an expenditure of time, energy and money for which he has received no adequate return. The majority of British university students unhappily do not become bachelors of arts with high honors, so that it is a matter of some educational importance to consider how far this opinion is well founded and in what respect it is defective.

Intellectually, there is no doubt a good deal to be said for it. A third or fourth class honors man may find it difficult to show that his time at the university has not been, intellectually, wasted. Difficult, but surely not impossible. There is a large number of people, of considerable ability (sometimes of the very highest order of ability), to whom the peculiar discipline of a degree course of reading is unsuited.

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So much for the intellectual side of the matter. But intellectual training is not the only, is perhaps not even the most important, training that a university has to give to its students. There is a social and moral training as well, and G. Bernard Shaw may be right in considering this the most vital of all. The young man at one of the older residential universities comes into contact with people of every possible social and economic status, of every variety of religious, intellectual, political and moral shade of belief. He can, and generally does, discuss with them all things under the sun, seeing them under a rapid succession of aspects that change with the differing backgrounds of his acquaintances. This is obviously social training of the utmost value, and augurs well for success in the world beyond the college gates. And it can be gained just as fully by the third or fourth class man as by the first or second.

Value of a Degree

The value of a good degree in getting a suitable appointment on leaving college is naturally great. But the contacts that the young student makes while he is still in residence are just as important. A hundred

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What Does It Mean to Be Educated?

FEW phrases are more loosely employed in common speech than the term "well educated." Often do we use this expression when referring to some individual of culture or refinement. Often do we hear others use it. Yet just what do we mean when we say a certain person is "well educated"? What particular attainments would we, as young people, set out to acquire in order to become "well educated"? The autumn months, with the opening of schools and colleges, turn the thoughts and actions of countless young men and young women toward institutions of learning. It is the universal quest for education. Some will go one way, some another. Some will take one course, some another. Yet all are headed toward the same goal—or should be moving that way. All, or most all, if sincere in their purpose, want to be "well educated."

Just now, when the so-called "youth movement" is sweeping the world, and young people everywhere are having an active part in the affairs of our fast-moving civilization, it is well that every serious-minded young man and young woman give sober consideration to the question of education. Is it merely to be the acquirement of a vocation—of learning how to do some particular thing? Will it be a profession or a trade? Is the impelling aim only that of making money? Does it include something of the arts and sciences? Does it develop the individual taste for good books, good music, good pictures? Does it promote the desire for helpful service? Does it bring God and humanity into the life program?

Vocation of Living
There are serious purposes for any youth to consider. Yet they all have to do with education. Dr. George A. Coe of Columbia University, who has written many excellent books on the subject of youth and of education, states in a recent treatise that education in its broadest sense should teach us, or bring to us the actual "vocation of living." He defines this as follows:
"The simple joys of robust health, open air, the beauty of nature, song and festival, sincerity of speech, unvarnished good-fellowship, free intelligence, and the development of the capacity of all for making and creating art as daily food rather than as an appendage of the common life; the utilization of science, not to enhance the profits of the few but to enlarge the life of all; government, not in the interests of the race or of a class, but of humanity as such; world peace not as an equilibrium of selfish interests maintained by fear but as a possible world fellowship and world co-operation."

These "10 points" are not given as a complete and absolute layout of a "well educated" individual. But they are certainly to be considered by anyone who seeks that splendid quality which we commonly call "culture." It is the ideal, of course, yet it is by no means impossible. On the contrary, it is and has been attained by many—even by a great number who were denied the privilege of attending college. One may attain a college diploma, with a high mark of scholarship, and still fall short on some one of the "10 points" here enumerated. Check them through, and see how you stand.

D. H. S.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Footpath Way

THROUGH the grass of yonder hillside there is drawn a single long and gracefully curving line. Starting at the rustic bridge that spans the brook, it climbs the hill by the gentlest slopes, availing itself of every stretch of level land, yet it ascends almost continuously until it attains the brow of the hill and vanishes at the crest into whatever mystery lies beyond.

A civil engineer with all his apparatus and the guidance of higher mathematics could scarcely have plotted a more economical route for climbing the hill, and an artist could hardly have drawn a more beautiful curve. The footpath answers exactly to its purpose and yet is perfectly free, so that it meets every demand the eye can make. Lovely as the line that bounds a Grecian vase made for beauty alone, it is at the same time precise and practical—the best way that could have been found of getting over the hill on foot. Gazing at it long and thoughtfully, one cannot decide whether utility or charm was the primary consideration in its making, or, in other words, whether it is beautiful because it fulfills its purpose exactly or whether it is useful because it is lovely. The two ends of use and beauty have been served here at once.

One may think of this footpath as a piece of beautiful bold script written on the hillside by the tread of many feet. And it is a highly characteristic human script. Much of the character of the man who first drew the line is perpetuated in it. Had he been a lazy man the curves would have been flatter and more languid; had he been excessively energetic they would have been more abrupt. Being precisely what he was, he left precisely this record of himself, which is perhaps the only legible record of him now left in the world. And what shall be said of the thousands who have followed him, never altering or revising his original line by the fraction of an inch? Have they all thought that his first path, struck out spontaneously and without a second's thought of what he was doing, the best of all paths, or have they considered that it is best to leave well-enough alone? At any rate, there is a wealth of human nature implicit in footpaths for one who can read them. A clever visitor from another planet might deduce several basic facts about us from this single example of our pedagogy.

The smooth, hard, straight highway is almost entirely the product of human skill, but the footpath is produced by unconscious art. We see this in its obvious spontaneity and in its expression of the individual. It differs from the highway as handwriting does from the cold rigid product of the linotype machine. And yet we know, of course, that the footpath is often the highway's ancestor. There is a road in Connecticut, for example, traveled today by innumerable huge trucks and a steady stream of automobiles, on which one can see, at a certain point, the levels on which ran the earlier stagecoach turnpike, the turnpike, the wagon road, and the primitive Indian

trail. This highway, like many another, is merely a footpath captured, temporarily tamed, made to serve a purpose which those who first traced it could not have imagined. But no doubt it will some day run wild once more. Straightened widened, hardened, blackened, deprived of all the friendly shadows of flickering leaves, we seem entirely to have lost the child of our raucous racing modernity, yet we cannot be sure that it has wholly forgotten the soft quick thudding of buckskin moccasins.

Almost any footpath that runs free on an open hillside is beautiful not only in the grace of its curves but also in the harmony between mankind and nature which it reveals. It has been made by subtle processes of collaboration. Nature provides the hues and the pigments; men write, or draw. And when we look carefully at the finished work we see that neither party could have done so well alone. That hue of the red or brown or golden earth showing through the trodden grass is a hue of nature's provision, but we discovered it and we keep it fresh. The curve of the path's long line is due to an instinctive following of the hill's contours, so that it is a mingling and interpenetration of nature and humanity.

To this harmonizing of nature with mankind and in its mingling of spontaneous freedom with law we see the reason for those effects of poetry that few can miss in the footpath. "I think," writes Thoreau, "that a poet cannot tolerate more than a footpath through the fields; that is wide enough, and for purposes of winged poesy suffices. It is not for the muse to speak of cart-paths. I would not travel by a footpath round the world. I do not ask the railroads of commerce, not even the cart-paths of the farmer. Pray, what other path would you have than a footpath? What else should wear a path? This is the true line of man alone. What more suggestive to the penitent walker? One walks in a wheel-track with less emotion; he is at a greater distance from man; but this footpath was, perchance, worn by the bare feet of human beings, and he cannot but think with interest of them."

In this passage, full of good things unerringly phrased, nothing is more stimulating to the fancy than Thoreau's remark: "I would faintly travel by a footpath round the world." The aspiration reminds us that the opportunities for this kind of travel are by far too few. There is a great and ancient footpath that runs for two hundred miles along the crest of the downs in southern England, and there is a younger one extending from the Canadian border along the hills and mountains of western New England, but what we want and need is a vast network of footpaths extending across continents. These we need if only to counterbalance the present prevalence of automobile highways. One hears that there are some parts of America in which the ancient and honorable art of walking is almost forgotten simply because there is no place left in which to practice it, nothing to walk upon. (Or nothing, at any rate, except macadam and concrete, which are decidedly worse than nothing.) Emphatically, if this condition does anything, it is to counterbalance the actual needs of human beings, and what we now require most urgently is a considerable number of Footpath Commissioners. These officers should have the duty, first, of discovering and maintaining such footpaths as already exist; in the second place, they should make a great many new ones—in itself a huge responsibility and one which would involve the employment of all our available poets; thirdly, they should prepare and publish footpath maps of their several states, marking the automobile highways in red, as to be avoided, and the ways that a respectable citizen might use, in green, as to be followed. This work, if it is taken in hand at once and pushed forward with energy, will soon give us a country that belongs to human beings rather than to machines. The country we have now is a country that belongs to glass and steel and gasoline, but there is still time for us to assert our rights of pre-eminent domain. Ten years from now it may be too late.

Who would not delight to work— if it is the proper work—in such a national undertaking? To find footpaths, to maintain them, to make new ones, and to map them! Here we have a charming occupation, replete with "social service." Only one department of the work would be as difficult, and that would be the making of footpaths; and indeed we may well doubt whether this could be done at all by deliberate intent. The slightest self-consciousness on the part of the pathmaker would ruin his result by destroying the effect of perfect spontaneity to be seen in all natural paths. They are not produced by calculation. Like all the best service of society they are made without the slightest thought of "making the world a little better." Footpaths are made a good deal as poems are written, in the freedom that never forgets the restraint of law. Perhaps the best that we could do, then, in an effort to extend their number, could be to follow poets about on their apparently aimless wanderings, never allowing the poets themselves to know that they were being watched. In that way we might make sure at least that the footpaths of the future would run through pleasant country. Of every footpath laid out in this way by a poet we might say as Lowell did of his:

It mounts athwart the windy hill
Through shallow slopes of upland
bare,
And fancy climbs with foot-fall still
Its narrowing curves that end in
air.

O. S.

Where yet the Garden Paths are Fair
The fountain's crystal coolness plays
Where yet the garden paths are fair;
White pigeons flutter through the days
And green where sunlight longest stays;
On a thin branch the red rose ways
And lends its sweet to autumn air;
The fountain's crystal coolness plays
Where yet the garden paths are fair.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

"Chrysanthemums"

"Big, fine ones, lady.
Balls of shaggy gold,
Or russet beauties.
Like the late oak-leaves
That linger after
Every other tree
Has dropped its brightness
On the frosty ground."

"No," I said softly.
"None of these, my friend,
These fluffy flowers
Of stately elegance.
At home, I have some tiny yellow
ones
That gleam like golden nuggets
In the sun.
And back of them are ruddy russet
blooms
And tawny tans,
And some of purest white.
Ah, no, my friend,
I do not need your flowers."

"Compared with my bright,
Homely little blossoms,
That hold the frosty secrets
Of the night,
Hidden far down
Within their petaled hearts,
Yours are but lovely
Town Aristocrats."

"But when I stoop
To pick my country flowers
I find a fragrant echo lingering
there
Of summer's full and radiant
delight."

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

Beginning the Day

It was a lean-feeling morning, with a wind that was not content to leave the fallen leaves alone where they rested upon the ground, but must needs lift them up and hustle them this way and that, and pack them in tired piles against the railings.

A man turned in at one of the wide gates of the park and looked to the right and then to the left, undecided which path to choose. One direction was as good as another since he had no definite object in view. He had been tapping his nailed boots along the pavements ever since dawn had lifted the night from the city, and had an undefined desire to look for a long time upon something green, something tender and yielding; to feel the grass blades beneath his feet, and move silently.

There had been plenty of people in the roadway, but he had been solitary among them. To some it is a more solitary experience to walk alone through a crowd than to seek an empty park. He had bought a slab of currant cake from a stall. It made a slight bulge in the side pocket of his long, shabby coat. He decided to head for the trees across the stretch of grass, and sit on the ground with his back to a sturdy trunk, on the lee-side from the wind, and eat the cake slowly, making the most of a light breakfast.

He found his tree and settled himself on the ground, easing his shoulders into the great limbs behind him. It almost seemed that the trunk had a radiating warmth of its own; as if the sap in rising produced an active glow. He felt he loved all trees for their silent service to mankind.

The cake had been wrapped in a soft piece of brown paper, and he spread it over his knees for a cloth, then he began to eat his breakfast slowly. It was good cake, with a nice fruity flavor, and he told himself he was glad he had chosen it instead of the coconut squares, which were apt to crumble away and lose themselves before one had well begun.

He looked out over the gray of the park, and the leaves scurrying about in the grass, a gleam of blue showed up in the distance, accompanied by white, windy gulls. It was a cold picture.

"Warm, kind tree," he repeated several times, by way of assuring himself, and felt a sudden longing for companionship.

The cake was half finished when a squirrel arrived from somewhere overhead; it must have come down the trunk behind him as silently as the leaves dropping into the grass. It paused at the distance of a yard or two, lifting a tiny paw, and curving it into the fur about its heart as if to question its courage. Its eyes, like shining black buttons, settled on the man, and its tail twitched with eager excitement.

The man held out a morsel of the cake invitingly, and without hesitation the squirrel moved toward it, grasping the man's fingers with its little claws as it took the cake between its sharp, strong teeth, then hurrying away a short distance and turning its back the better to enjoy the meal.

It returned three times, and then said quite plainly that it had had enough.

"A little more, just a little more!" the man coaxed.

He did not want to feed the squirrel so much as to feel again the confiding grip on his fingers of those miniature hands. He told himself that the contact was worth a breakfast—oh, more than a breakfast!—was worth the hours of solitary wandering, the gray coldness of the day, the empty sense of beginning another day all over again.

The squirrel had run up the tree and was sitting in the crook of a branch. The man rose, strewed the remaining crumbs on the ground, and stowed the paper away in his pocket. Then he gave the trunk a pat by way of leave-taking, and nodded to the squirrel.

Overhead a young blue was dapping the sky, and across the grass a line of light traveled to his feet.



The Princess of Orange. From the Painting by Anthony Van Dyck.

NOT many of Anthony Van Dyck's superb paintings are shown in Brera picture gallery, in Milan, Italy, but in one of the rooms devoted to foreign schools of art, is a very fine portrait of Amalia von Solms, better known, perhaps, as the Princess of Orange. This portrait is said to have been painted while the artist was spending some time at The Hague before making his second visit to England. During this time he also painted a portrait of Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange, and of innumerable persons of the Court, including Count Solms and other members of Amalia's immediate family.

History records little about this gracious Princess of Orange, but Van Dyck's beautiful picture of her forms a delightful little biography in itself for it portrays the dignity, charm, and cultural refinement of one amply fitted, seemingly, to occupy the high social position to which she was called. Amalia came from a noble and courageous family of which several members became prominent in the defense of the Netherlands against Spain.

Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange, who married Amalia von Solms, was born in Delft in 1584, a son of the illustrious William the Silent, and his mother was Louise de Coligny, the daughter of the famous Huguenot, Admiral de Coligny. The boy was trained by his elder brother, Maurice of Nassau, one of the finest generals of his time. In 1625, Frederick Henry succeeded Maurice in his paternal dignity and estates, and also in the stadtholderate of the five provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Overijssel, and Gelderland, and in the important posts of Captain and Admiral General of the Union. In his time the power of the Stadtholderate reached its highest point. The "Period of Frederick Henry," as it is usually styled by Dutch writers, is generally accounted as the golden age of the Republic.

The artist, Anthony Van Dyck, is known all over the world in his splendid portraits of the people of his time and one cannot but be grateful that among them he made this excellent portrait of a Princess of Orange.

The Heart of Light

Once on a cliff, I saw perfection happen.
The full, gold moon was balanced in the sea

Just as the red sun rested on the moor.
The summer evening ripened and fell open;

And people walking through the fruit's rich core
Were suddenly what they were meant to be.

Quiet and happy, softly moving,
lovely,
With still, translucent faces and clear eyes,
And all their heads and bodies brightly rimmed

With delicate gold. So radiantly, so gravely,
These people walked, so crowned, so golden-limbed,
The cliff seemed like an edge of Paradise.

—WINIFRED WELLES, in "This Delicate Love."

Esiste un Dio

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina.

NEL quinto capitolo di I. Samuele si racconta una storia che contiene un messaggio molto confortante ed utile. I Filistei avevano catturato l'Arca di Dio e l'avevano posta presso Dagon, il loro falso dio. Al mattino trovarono che l'idolo era caduto bocconi in terra davanti all'Arca del Signore. Senza preoccuparsi dell'ammontamento, i Filistei posero di nuovo Dagon presso all'Arca. Il giorno seguente trovarono di nuovo che la falsa immagine era caduta al suolo; e questa volta leggiamo che la sua testa ed ambedue le palme delle sue mani erano mozzate, e soltanto l'imbuto di Dagon rimaneva. Col soffermarsi su questa narrazione, vediamo come è tipica della storia di ogni epoca, inclusa la presente.

Nel suo libro di testo, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", Mrs. Eddy ci ha fornito una "chiave" per la Bibbia; e la spiegazione delle sue preziose lezioni alla luce della Scienza Cristiana è l'opera più necessaria che attende ogni studioso dei suoi insegnamenti. Sappiamo che l'idolatria è una fase della cosiddetta mente mortale, che non conosce l'Idolo. Eppure come tenta di chiamarsi qualcosa, di assumere potenza, di essere temuta ed adorata; anzi, di pretendere, appunto come Dagon, di essere nella presenza di Dio, e di vantarsi che il falso può mantenere la sua posizione, sfidare la supremazia di Dio, e pretendere ugual potere a Dio!

Questa falsa mente mortale proclama le sue cosiddette leggi, la violazione delle quali, come afferma, risulta in malattia e morte. Dichiarano che il peccato può possedere e controllare uomini a tal segno che non possono più sperare per la liberazione da esso. Ma come l'immagine di Dagon cadde bocconi davanti all'Arca di Dio, così pure tutte queste false leggi, tutte queste credenze mortali, sono destinate a cadere davanti alla conoscenza ed alla comprensione di Dio.

In Science and Health (pag. 380) Mrs. Eddy scrive: "La Verità è sempre vittoriosa"; ed in Miscellaneous Writings (pag. 105) essa dice: "La Scienza Cristiana è un vincitore perenne, e la sconfitta è ignota alla Verità onnipotente". Quando applichiamo la nostra comprensione della verità quale s'insegna nella Scienza Cristiana, troviamo che nessuna pretesa dell'errore può sussistere dinanzi alla vera conoscenza di Dio. Per dimostrare questo, dobbiamo avere la certezza che punti pensieri e credenze false, punti falsi ed, abbiano il permesso di appiattarsi nella nostra consapevolezza. E quando poniamo in Dio la nostra intera fiducia, troviamo che il retto pensare distrugge l'errore, spezzando la sua falsa pretesa a realtà e potenza.

Nell'Evangelo di San Giovanni si dichiara che "ogni cosa è stata fatta per essa, e senz'essa niuna cosa fatta è stata fatta". In realtà, dunque, siamo l'opera delle mani di Dio. Nessuno dei Suoi figliuoli può essere inferno o peccatore. Così, quando la mente

There Is One God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE fifth chapter of I Samuel a story is narrated which contains a very comforting and helpful message. The Philistines had taken the ark of God and placed it beside Dagon, their false god. In the morning they found that the idol had fallen upon its face to the ground before the ark of the Lord. Not heeding the warning, the Philistines replaced Dagon beside the ark. The next day they again found that the false image had fallen to the ground; and we read that this time its head and the palms of its hands were cut off, and only the stump of Dagon remained. In dwelling upon this narrative, we see how typical it is of the story of all the ages, including the present one.

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has given us a "key" to the Bible; and the unfolding of its precious lessons in the light of Christian Science is the most necessary work that awaits each student of her teachings. We know that idolatry is a phase of so-called mortal mind, which knows not God. Yet, how it tries to call itself something, to assume power, to be feared and worshipped; yet, to claim, even as did Dagon, to be in the presence of God, and to boast of the falsity can maintain its position, challenge the supremacy of God, and claim equal power with God!

This false mortal mind proclaims its so-called laws, the breaking of which, as it holds, results in sickness and death. It declares that sin may possess and control men to such an extent that they can no longer hope for freedom from it. But as the image of Dagon fell on its face before the ark of God, so all these false laws, all these mortal beliefs, are destined to fall before the knowledge and understanding of God.

In Science and Health (p. 380) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Truth is always the victor." This false mortal mind, rolling across the prairies on a frosty springtime morning, is one of the thrilling sounds of nature. It is the music of the kettledrums in the feathered orchestra of the plains, although it is not produced by beating a drum. It is a sure sign of spring for it broadcasts the fact that these birds are mating. It can be heard for several miles.

Were you to set out to find the source of the sounds you might travel several miles and fail in your mission. Although the booming comes so loud and deep and sonorous it is difficult to determine either its direction or distance.

On spring mornings a number of these birds congregate on certain hillsides or elevated spots, and indulge in strange antics, inflating the bright orange-colored sac on each side of the neck, and extending the stiff feathers above like little wings, with their tails spread over their backs, and their wings drooping, the males strut before the hens and send forth successions of deep boomings, constituting the welcome music heard so far away.

It is always a sort of breath-taking experience to have a prairie chicken leap with sudden cackle and noisy whirl of wings from a lump of grass and weeds almost at one's feet, and reveal to the gaze a nest containing twelve or fourteen cream-colored speckled eggs. And it is always a challenge to come upon a mother bird leading her brood of little ones and watch them at her call scud from sight into the prairie grass. One may be able to find one or possibly two of the downy babies, after much difficult search, but seldom more.

The flight of the prairie chicken is straight, quick, and noisy. When a covey is flushed, the members rise one or two at a time. During winter they live together in flocks, find shelter in the deep grass and even in beds of feathery snow or snowdrifts, and will often fly to the tree tops for food.

We are rather inclined in these days to think that sentiment about the flight of the prairie chicken is the more pleasant to find Plutarch in the first century A. D. writing:—

"We certainly ought not to treat living creatures like shoes or household goods, which, when worn out with use, we throw away, and were it only to learn benevolence to humankind, we should be merciful to other creatures. For my own part, I would not sell even an old ox that had labored for me."

And Chaucer, writing in the fourteenth century:

"Take any bird, and put in a cage... Although his cage of gold be never so gay... For ever this bird woe doon his blissness."

And Montaigne, writing in the sixteenth century:

"And for my own part I cannot with grief see so much as an innocent beast pursued and killed that has no defence, and from which we have received no hurt at all."

Which of us who loves animals to-day, feels more deeply about them than they who wrote such moving words?

We have only to look, too, at early Chinese paintings to see with what absorbed interest animals and birds were watched by the artists of old; and the worship of certain animals and birds in old civilizations, though it arose perhaps rather from fear or a general benevolence.—JOHN GALSWORTHY, in the Introduction to "An Anthology for Animal Lovers," by ELIZABETH D'OYLEY.

Prairie Chickens

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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CHIC

Music News of the World

Jazz and the Symphony Orchestra

By ERWIN STEIN

FEW institutions are as conservative as the Symphony Orchestra. For a century and more its composition has remained generally speaking, unaltered. Of course the number of players has been increased, the technique of playing has in many cases improved. But on the other hand, the number of new instruments admitted has been very small indeed, and the new instruments which it included previously. Such is the case with the cor anglais, which is similar to the oboe, and with the bass clarinet.

The circumstances owing to which this conservative tendency came into being and endured are of various orders. To begin with, the orchestra, as it stood, corresponded with the ideas of composers in the matter of both quality and volume of tone. It commanded a wealth of colors, included instruments representing every region of pitch, every dynamic degree, every conceivable kind of musical character. It included mobile, nimble instruments and heavy instruments; instruments suitable for melody and instruments suited to rhythmic pulsation; similar instruments and strongly contrasting instruments. In short, it seemed as though anything and everything could be expressed in the medium which it constituted.

Progress of Instrumentation

In proportion as styles changed from the time of Beethoven onward, the art of instrumentation progressed. The instruments which Mozart had used, re-arranged according to Wagner's conception of scoring, form the setting of the "Meistersinger." The jolly horn of the "Till Eulenspiegel" sounds far different from the romantic horn in Weber's "Freischütz"; and again the music is quite another thing. Since instruments, taken singly, provide such a wide range of possibilities, it is natural that the possibilities of the orchestra as a whole should appear inexhaustible.

In spite of the great variations of style observable in the music of the last 150 years, there is one idiosyncrasy which must be acknowledged during that period: all the voices and timbres of the orchestra, conceived by composers as working in co-operation, and treated so as to merge, for the listeners' ear, into one "tone-compound." What listeners heard was, in the last resort, one melody with one background of chords or of harmonic accompaniment patterns. Contrapuntal designs occurred as exceptions only. For the purposes of this harmonic music, the smooth balance of the traditional orchestra provided an altogether ideal medium. It not only brought contrasts of tone within it, but the very way in which it was constituted made it possible to reduce all these contrasts to a unity of some kind.

A New Ideal

But nowadays it seems as though, gradually, a new ideal were asserting itself in the matter of instrumentation, and exercising a definite influence upon the hitherto conservative symphony orchestra. And in this respect, we must take into account the appearance on the one hand of the chamber orchestra, which tends to emphasize not harmonic tone, but melodic lines; and on the other hand of the jazz band, in which the fundamental is rhythm.

It is the same composer, Arnold Schönberg, who in the year 1900 in his "Gurrelieder" increased the old orchestra to the number of 140 players (including eight flutes and seven trombones) and who six years later, in "Chamber Symphony" for 15 solo instruments (10 wind and five bow instruments) the type of the modern chamber orchestra. But another 15 years came into favor.

The chamber orchestra is not endowed with as smooth a balance as the full orchestra. But it corresponds to a music in which all parts move far more independently than in the older type of setting, which was in the main purely homophonic. In the old orchestra, a good many of the instruments had nothing to play but accompaniment patterns; but in the chamber orchestra, every single instrument is, as a rule, entrusted with a melodic design. The music written for it is not conceived as a whole whose parts have to merge into a unity. Quite on the contrary, each part must stand out, distinguishable from every other part, so that the ear may perceive them simultaneously yet separately.

In order to achieve this end, it was necessary to decide upon a reduction of the number of instruments used—and, first and foremost, upon the number of the bow instruments: for if the setting comprises many of these, their tone will unavoidably tend to blend and to blur the tone of the wind instruments.

The Effect of Jazz

And there are other idiosyncrasies in the full orchestra which tend to produce similar results and for this reason must be done away with in the chamber orchestra. For instance, the use of several instruments of the same kind. It is indeed quite natural that one individual should stand out more clearly among other individuals than one pair stands out among other pairs. And in the chamber orchestra, sharpness of design is the first requirement.

But all this does not mean that there is a fear lest the chamber orchestra may do away with the full orchestra. All the possibilities of the small orchestra are included in the full orchestra; and at any time a composer, even within the bounds of one work, is free, according to his requirements, to detach from the main body a chamber orchestra of any dimension he pleases and to use this in contrast with the full orchestra—as, in fact, Alban Berg has done in his "Wozzeck." Moreover, by resorting to the chamber orchestra, composers have mastered the fundamental idea which small settings embody, and have learned to impart independence to the individual parts of the full orchestra.

It is extremely probable that jazz and the technique of jazz will affect the constitution of the symphony

of Wagner's orchestra provided. But there is a simple compensation in the fact that their general usefulness is greatly increased.

The saxophone is a most valuable acquisition for the orchestra, for it is beautiful in quality, easy to play, and extraordinarily useful. It is especially in the setting of most of the operas and of any symphonic works written of late years; and recently Schönberg, Alban Berg and Franz Schreker have used it. It is likely that in a very few years it will have become a part and parcel of the symphony orchestra.

In my opinion, another feature of jazz technique, the compulsory change from one instrument to another, is particularly important. If every player had to be capable of handling various instruments and of passing from the one to the other in the course of the performance of one piece, it stands to reason that composers would find the problem of laying out their scores far easier to solve.

There are, it is true, temporary difficulties in the way. The instrumentalists of our present symphony orchestras could hardly start learning the technique of instruments new to them. But in schools of music, the attempt could certainly be made to instruct pupils, from the outset, in the playing of several instruments.

New British Compositions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NOT since the Goossens concerts, soon after the war, have such sparkling programs been got together in London as those presented by Gordon Bryan. His chamber concert of new works by British composers was one of the most exhilarating things this autumn. It took place at Eton Hall on Oct. 20. The three composers represented were all young—Patrick Hadley, William Walton and Constant Lambert. The artists who performed included Gordon Bryan (piano), Leon Goossens (oboe) and William Primrose (violin). Patrick Hadley, slightly the senior among the composers, is also the most conservative. His contributions were confined to four songs with chamber orchestra, and a setting of "Ephemeris" (poem by W. B. Yeats) for voice, string quartet, flute, oboe, and piano. This last was easily the most beautiful, and had musical sensitivity, reticence and atmosphere.

The song next in quality was also nearest in date. "The Woodman," composed in 1925. Here the simplicity and poise of the music were not a direct expression of the emotion which vibrated in Hardy's words, but—like the poetry of Wordsworth—were emotion remembered in tranquility. The other songs, composed later, included seventeenth century lyrics and Byron's "So we'll go no more a-roving." In them the technical handling becomes more self-conscious, though charmingly cultivated.

Walton and Lambert are iconoclasts in their sympathies. There is, however, this difference, that Walton is so completely a composer that when he gets going he forgets everything except the expression of his music. Lambert still links himself self rather obviously with the "Zeitgeist." Walton was represented by some boyhood compositions. The Piano Quartet was written when he was 17; the two songs with piano-forte—"Tritons" and "The Winds"—belong to the same time. It would not be accurate to say they equal his later work, yet even their faults are merits misplaced, and the music has a queer power of holding attention without any particular bid for it. As for the other songs, which are the heterogeneous assemblage of styles in the four movements.

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Earlier in the day Eton Hall had been the scene of a recital of compositions by Armstrong Gibbs. The Third String Quartet, the new Lyric Sonata for violin and piano, Four Preludes for piano, and songs sung by Plunkett Greene and Ursula Greville made a pleasant, if subdued, selection. Hearing a round dozen of the songs left an impression that "Not" (1919) with accompaniment for string quartet, is still as good as anything the composer has done. It is interpreted by Plunkett Greene with surprising beauty. "Five Eyes" gained by the string accompaniment, with violins to whisk and mew and squeak in fantastic word-painting. The other 10 songs seemed inclined to run to one type. The composer takes an accompaniment figure—which usually springs from some suggestion in the words, such as a bell, the wind, etc.—sets it going and keeps it pretty well all through, while the voice sings the words to a graceful melody. A lyric mood informs the Quartet almost as much as the Sonata. Both are genuine chamber works, without any very robust invention, but with spontaneous melody and a fastidious delicacy of craftsmanship. A composer's treatment of discords is so personal as to be almost a self-portrait. Here Armstrong Gibbs, nonconformist notes cluster round fundamental chords in a friendly fashion, and have learned to impart independence to the individual parts of the full orchestra.

John Ireland's style, equally dainty in its groundwork, develops powerful shafts of harmony, and adds unessential discords that swarm like

bees. A Prelude, Sonatina and Ballade played by Alan Bush at his recital in Wigmore Hall were effective examples of Ireland's mature style, and combatantly effective as piano music.

A Symphonic Concerto, op. 6 by Gaze Cooper was broadcast from Birmingham Studio on Oct. 21, with the composer as soloist. Qua music, pure and simple, this concerto is worth hearing, and has already been played at Bournemouth and Nottingham. As a picture of the composer's post-war restlessness—for such are its themes—it is about as successful as César Franck's delineation of Satan! The last movement, in its restlessness, comes nearest its aim. Even here, the harmonic and stylistic elements are not later than Liszt and Tchaikovsky; but the work is sincere and well constructed.

Prof. Donald Tovey began his three recitals at Wigmore Hall with a Beethoven program. His performance of the 33 Variations on a Waltz by Diabelli touched real grandeur. Elisabeth Schumann's song recital at Queen's Hall was one of those affairs when everything is delightful. On the other hand, the performance of "Ant Ten" Wasser zu singen, in a song from "The Song of Songs," by Eccles and most charming of all, in Wolf's "Mausfänger-Sprünchen," she was in her element. Her delicious address to the mice, "Hörst du?" were absolutely in the best "Rosenkavalier" manner.

M. M. S.

Titles Versus Opus Numbers

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

AN OLD question has cropped up again, causing a storm in a teacup: Are definite titles, even when not given by the composer, preferable to neutral designations such as Opus 10 or Sonata in F major? One side avers that such titles have a distinct educational value because they attract the man in the street, whereas opus numbers discourage him. The other side feels that the drawback is that these titles often constitute red herrings drawn across the path of the tyro and, while arousing, maybe, his interest after a fashion, divert it from the main significance of music which he should be induced to aim for if his taste is to be educated.

Both sides have been fighting lustily and playing the weapon of sarcasm with a will. I must confess that, in my opinion, fancy titles can be justified only from the point of view of mnemonics, and that in all other respects I am entirely on the side of those who protest against the practice.

If their function is to be purely mnemonic, it does not matter how unsuitable in themselves, and indeed how silly, titles may be; indeed, we all know from experience that the sillier mnemonic devices are, the better we remember them. In my school days, in order to memorize the treatises signed by King Louis XIV of France, we used to think of a man called "W. Panrurb" (the letters of this queer combination gave the initials of the names of the treatises in their chronological order); and by this device I shall remember this point of history forever. So that if titles serve to enable people to identify and remember music which they like, they may serve a purpose.

My object in telling the above little story is to draw a moral. I hold that these fancy names should be as unconnected with the significant contents, real or alleged, of the works to which they are applied as the name of the imaginary W. Panrurb is unconnected with the significance of the treatises whose names it helps to recollect. Otherwise, the apprehension that fancy titles constitute red herrings will often prove well founded.

Six or seven years ago, when the same question cropped up, my esteemed colleague Richard Capell pointed out (in jest) that one thing may be said in favor of fancy titles: "Half Moon Street" and "Camomile Street" are more striking designations than "East Twenty-third Street" or "West Thirty-second."

I retorted that this was quite true, but that everybody knew that such names offered no inducement to believe that the street was in the shape of a semi-circle, or that an herb could be gathered in the other. But fancy titles applied to musical works may induce precisely this kind of absurd belief.

It is all very well to proclaim the



EZIO PINZA

© Carlo Edwards, N. Y.

A New Don Giovanni

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

STYLE is a thing that must be maintained in the presentation of the music of Mozart, so Ezio Pinza, Metropolitan Opera artist, taught me one day at his studio. Effect—that has to be kept out of the Mozart performance altogether. The aria of a Mozart work ought to be sung as written, without broadening out of the concluding phrase and, without holding of the next to the last note. The so-called Italian manner, which is appropriate enough, perhaps, to Verdi, is out of place. Vocal devices designed for securing applause may not be employed.

What can a baritone do, then, who is going on the stage in the title character of "Don Giovanni"? Nothing but prove himself a clean executant, account for every note and nuance as read on the page. Let him try doing otherwise, he is at once out of the period of the composition.

Is Mr. Pinza's voice classed as baritone? Very likely. The role of Don Giovanni, however, is meant, according to Mr. Pinza, not for a baritone but for a bass. There exist many kinds of bass, too—three of them represented in the piece the Metropolitan director, Mr. Casazza, is reviving, and possibly four: Don Giovanni, basso cantante; Leporello, basso buffo; the Commendatore, basso profondo; and Ma-

setto, cantante, buffo and profondo, I should say, all at once.

Mr. Pinza, then, feels obliged to stick to straight Mozart style and to keep in the vocal realm of bass when interpreting his part. In other words, preparing for one of the biggest jobs that a Metropolitan man has had in the last 10 years, he makes it as difficult as he knows how. As he talked to me, I should imagine he found that to be the easiest way through.

Just think! The whole problem, musically, is a matter of grind, grind, grind at the piano. Someone who knows the opera upside down and inside out and who has learned all the Mozart uses and traditions, plays, while the baritone—I mean the bass—sings. Morning, noon and night, I suppose, they pursue the task; 'twas noon, when I interrupted the practice on the stage in a question; and important though impersonation, character portrayal and acting generally should be regarded, nevertheless it is the drive of rhythm and the exaltation of melody, added by Mozart to the drama, that singers spend most of their hours endeavoring to realize. Costume, too; well, I'll risk Mr. Pinza giving a Spanish cloak the correct fling around his shoulder, and a cavalier's hat and plume the proper tilt on his head. As for a sword, never worry but that he can draw one with the right flourish.

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WORLD REVIEW
BUSINESS
AND FINANCE

Industry Plans Huge Expenditures—Rail Earnings Off—Stocks Quiet

The announcements of huge expenditures by almost all lines of industry in the United States have given support to business confidence this week. In response to President Hoover's call for co-operative action toward stabilization of trade and industry, railroads, shipyards, public utilities and other branches have promised a continuance of activity, with practically all leaders taking a highly constructive view of the economic situation.

This week's reports show some slackening in industry, due mostly to curtailment of operations by steel mills. Automobile manufacturers are not yet buying steel.

Motor executives, however, state that the automobile industry has a good outlook. They feel that motor cars have been removed from the luxury class, and that the industry is likely to be severely affected by the stock market decline.

Railroad earnings, as reported this week for the month of October, showed a decline from the corresponding month a year ago for the first time in years. Net for the first 10 months, however, is still well ahead of net for the like period of 1928.

Easy Trend in Credit

The sales outlook for the last month of the year is expected to show the effects of the stock market break to some extent, but while the recession now being experienced in business may become somewhat more marked in the near future, it is thought that it will be of short duration.

The money market is increasingly easy, and this is considered one of the outstanding encouraging features of the present situation. Call money renewed at 4 1/2 per cent Wednesday, with funds reported available as low as 3 per cent outside the regular market.

Financing by bonds this week totaled \$15,706,000 compared with \$26,913,000 last week and \$60,000,000 in the corresponding week of 1928.

Bank clearings amounted to \$10,372,800 this week, a drop of \$1.9 per cent over the similar period a year ago.

Car loadings, as reported this week, showed a decline from the preceding week, and for the first time in several weeks last year, but were in greater volume than in the like period of 1927.

Volume of business during the week ended Nov. 29, however, showed a decline in payments and reported by the United States Department of Commerce, was substantially greater than in either the previous week or the corresponding week last year. Wholesale prices continued to decline, being substantially lower than a year ago.

Other Countries

JAPAN—The announcement that the gold embargo will be removed Jan. 11 has been received with much interest in Japanese financial circles, says a cable dispatch from Tokyo.

The Japanese Government is reported to have amassed specie reserves amounting to 250,000,000 yen and arranged for credit of 100,000,000 yen, in preparation for the lifting of the ban on gold exports.

A Japanese foreign trade continues to improve.

SOUTH AMERICA—A slight improvement in the outlook of the Argentine economy as November draws to a close. Weather conditions favorable to crops.

Little improvement is reported in trade conditions in Brazil. Money is tight.

A sluggish condition is reported in manufacturing in Chile, but the situation for leading industries continues satisfactory.

Peruvian trade remains dull.

Uruguay is looking forward to tourist traffic, with business feeling the effects of recent depression.

Ecuadorian business was adversely affected by developments in the tin industry. The low price of this metal is expected to result in the closing of several mines.

MEXICO—Mexican trade trends are toward improvement, and the general feeling there is fairly optimistic, due to drought. Development of banana lands is taking place in Vera Cruz. Mining and pulp industries continue unsatisfactory.

Leading Stock Markets

The five-hour schedule was resumed on the New York Stock Exchange this week with Thursday, Friday and Saturday holidays on the New York exchange, the week's total of trading hours was only 15, or the same as in the previous week of five three-hour sessions.

Business on the exchange progressed in a normal manner. Price movements for the most part, were moderate, with features to which traders have become accustomed. An aggressive drive against copper shares developed Monday, based on the view that the price of the metal could not long be maintained at present high levels. Selling pressure was later directed against pivotal issues, and the market closed for the week on Wednesday afternoon with most of the list showing moderate advances over the previous week.

Brokers' loans declined for the sixth successive week. A drop of \$137,000 reduced the total of these loans to \$3,450,000, the smallest in two years.

The London stock market has been hesitant throughout most of this week, with prices in general showing a steady trend.

The week on the Paris Bourse was featured by a sharp decline Wednesday, and the outlook for end-of-the-month settlements took on a doubtful aspect for the time being. The market and while gains were not sufficient to wipe out losses in all cases, the situation was much improved.

The early part of the week on the Berlin Bourse was featured by a downward trend, but a brisk advance was staged later, and gains up to 10 points were registered.

GRAIN MARKET HAS A DOWNWARD TREND

CHICAGO (AP)—Increased selling to prepare for the beginning of deliveries on December 1 has caused a sharp downturn in wheat prices today. Further crop damage reports from Argentina failed to act as a counterbalance.

Opening at 1/2 decline to 1/4 advance, wheat later showed steadiness. Corn, oats and provisions were easier, with corn starting 1/2 off to 1/4 up, and subsequently undergoing a general downturn.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—Dec. 1 1/2 @ 1.36, March 1 1/2 @ 1.37, May 1 1/2 @ 1.38, July 1 1/2 @ 1.39, Sept. 1 1/2 @ 1.40, Dec. 1 1/2 @ 1.41, March 1 1/2 @ 1.42, May 1 1/2 @ 1.43, July 1 1/2 @ 1.44, Sept. 1 1/2 @ 1.45, Dec. 1 1/2 @ 1.46, March 1 1/2 @ 1.47, May 1 1/2 @ 1.48, July 1 1/2 @ 1.49, Sept. 1 1/2 @ 1.50, Dec. 1 1/2 @ 1.51, March 1 1/2 @ 1.52, May 1 1/2 @ 1.53, July 1 1/2 @ 1.54, Sept. 1 1/2 @ 1.55, Dec. 1 1/2 @ 1.56, March 1 1/2 @ 1.57, May 1 1/2 @ 1.58, July 1 1/2 @ 1.59, Sept. 1 1/2 @ 1.60, Dec. 1 1/2 @ 1.61, March 1 1/2 @ 1.62, May 1 1/2 @ 1.63, July 1 1/2 @ 1.64, Sept. 1 1/2 @ 1.65, Dec. 1 1/2 @ 1.66, March 1 1/2 @ 1.67, May 1 1/2 @ 1.68, July 1 1/2 @ 1.69, Sept. 1 1/2 @ 1.70, Dec. 1 1/2 @ 1.71, March 1 1/2 @ 1.72, May 1 1/2 @ 1.73, July 1 1/2 @ 1.74, Sept. 1 1/2 @ 1.75, Dec. 1 1/2 @ 1.76, March 1 1/2 @ 1.77, May 1 1/2 @ 1.78, July 1 1/2 @ 1.79, Sept. 1 1/2 @ 1.80, Dec. 1 1/2 @ 1.81, March 1 1/2 @ 1.82, May 1 1/2 @ 1.83, July 1 1/2 @ 1.84, Sept. 1 1/2 @ 1.85, Dec. 1 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BIG COLLEGE MEET IN HARVARD POOL

The National Collegiate Athletic Association will hold its annual swimming championship meet in the new Harvard University swimming pool on May 13-22. Admission is free.

Bingham invited the National Collegiate Association, through Prof. Frederick H. Leuhring, the director of athletics at the University of Minnesota, to hold the championships at Harvard this season. A year ago they were held at the University of Washington, in St. Louis. Professor Leuhring, also chairman of the committee of the National Collegiate Association, which has the responsibility for the swimming championships, ac-

The championship meet will be dedicated to the Harvard pool, which is located in the new indoor athletic building at Cambridge presently under construction, which is to cost \$1,225,000. The swimming pool will be completed in February, though the rest of the athletic building will not be finished until June.

Harvard will have a seating capacity for 1500 persons at the swimming championships. It will not be represented in the championships by a team, but it probably will sponsor

The Little Rock Baseball Club of the Southern Association has purchased outright Douglas J. Taitt, outfielder; Charles Harnabe, pitcher, and George H. Redfern, infielder, from the Chicago American League Club. The announcement was made by J. Steele, Little Rock manager.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Where Parity Becomes Fallacy

ALTHOUGH it is denied that Count Manzoni, the Italian Ambassador to France, has presented an official note to Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, and it is understood that he has merely left a memorandum of a personal character, it may properly be assumed that Franco-Italian naval negotiations have begun. The issue, as it is put with unwarranted sharpness, is that France must concede naval parity to Italy or Italy will refuse even to discuss the possibility of reaching an arrangement that will afterward be adjusted to Anglo-American propositions.

The outlook is, however, far more promising than is implied in the account of the preliminary exchange of Franco-Italian opinions. If the claims were taken literally, there would be poor prospect of an accord and the London conference might end in failure. But happily it is beginning to be seen that while parity was for special reasons the word which helped to unlock Anglo-American problems, it is a false key, which will only render the Franco-Italian lock less workable. Why parity of ships, unless there is parity of needs? Why should any power want superfluous and merely ornamental battle craft? Why introduce into international life the amusing domestic ambition of keeping up with the Joneses?

It is a simple question of fact, which can surely be determined with some finality, whether for normal purposes France requires a greater or lesser number of vessels than Italy. It is urged that, while Italy chiefly concentrates its interests in the Mediterranean, France, with Atlantic and Mediterranean coast lines and Far Eastern possessions, must maintain a relatively larger fleet to protect itself and its lines of communication. If this contention be true, then the Italian demand for strict equality is presumably based either on anticipation of war with France or a foolish desire to keep up with France at the cost of building useless ships.

It is quite unnecessary, and indeed premature, to pronounce judgment. Italy has the opportunity of showing that its national needs approximate those of France. But it is well already to look the alternatives in the face and definitely deprecate talk of parity for parity's sake—parity which is based upon no essential similarity, but rather upon emulation. It is not by way of parity that France and Italy should approach the conference. Each should state its needs without regard to the other. Then each should ask whether its concrete program is offensive to the other, and make such adjustments as will allay mistrust. Obviously, each will regard the other's program with very different eyes if they consider themselves friends or if they consider themselves potential enemies.

That possibility of future antagonism does, indeed, sometimes seem to be at the bottom of the plea for parity. It is at the bottom of the ingenious scheme which is known as the "Mediterranean Locomotive" and which consists of a British promise to keep the French Atlantic fleet out of the Mediterranean. The British would naturally object to playing policeman and becoming involved in a hypothetical Franco-Italian conflict. But why should anybody in France, Italy or Britain assume that such a conflict is likely? If it is believed that common sense, the League of Nations, the Kellogg-Briand peace pact and growing world opinion are sufficient, as surely they are, to maintain Mediterranean peace, then no Franco-Italian naval difficulties should arise.

Parity which does not correspond to reality, which is not built upon natural needs and which is a synonym of jealous artificial prestige is certainly fallacious and may prove mischievous. It should be rejected from the Franco-Italian naval vocabulary, and whatever discussions there may be should be about genuine respective needs.

The Risks of War—of Peace

WHAT a sad but instructive scene as the S. S. President Roosevelt, piercing the dull mists of New York harbor, bore reverently to the shore of the United States the remains of seventy-five American soldiers—soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice in the vicinity of Archangel, Russia, in 1918 and 1919. Today, some of them unidentified, they receive full and resplendent military honors. An American destroyer is escort. Wreaths of poppies deck the ship. "Taps" announce when American soil is touched. It is well. All reward is due them. The Nation is grateful.

Sad but instructive it is, however, for these American soldiers sacrificed themselves not in the common cause, but in a war that was never declared and against a government that was never even recognized. Russia had concluded a separate peace. The Allies, endeavoring to reconstruct the eastern front, entered Russia's civil war and cast their lot with the White Russians. For months, even after the armistice was declared and other troops were homeward bound, American, English, French, Italian, Serbian and White Russian forces battled the troops of the Bolshevik Government in a purposeless campaign.

Some time history may allot the blame. It will fall on no individual. Perhaps it was one of the inevitabilities of war, one of the contingencies

against which military enterprise cannot prepare in advance. But may this incident impress the world with one lesson! It is a lesson in the art and science of peace. Peace, too, has its risks, but let us not condemn peace plans and peace commitments because they do not provide a ready-made solution for every imaginable contingency which the mistrust of the jingoist can conjure.

No Heat Over Antarctica

APPARENTLY the diplomatists refuse to become heated over Antarctica. At least there is little warm American impetuosity about the State Department's reply to Great Britain's note concerning sovereignty in the chilly regions near the south pole. Of course, the department only waited until the eleventh month and the twenty-ninth day to make answer, but since the gist of its response—so far as the public is permitted to know—is merely a courteous "thank you" for London's expression of interest in Commander Byrd's activities in "the Ross dependency and the Falkland Islands dependency," it has hardly laid itself open to any criticism on the grounds of undue haste.

Quite rightly, doubtless, the department maintains a frigidly impartial and noncommittal attitude by refusing either to concede or deny implied British claims of sovereignty over various antarctic areas enumerated in the note of Nov. 17, 1928. "Enderby Land, Kemp Land, the area which lies to the west of Adelle Land . . . denominated Wilkes Land, King George V Land, Oates Land"—with so many lands and most of them only undefined chunks of ice, who is the State Department to say where sovereignty ends or begins—in eleven months and twenty-nine days.

It is a question for centuries, yea aeons, this matter of deciding whose land—if any—rests under the vast unexplored portions of Antarctica. Did the man who first sighted the continent thereby acquire title for his home country? Or should he have landed to make possession secure? Or doesn't landing count unless he planted a flag? Or did he have to make surveys? And how far do discovery rights extend? As far as the land—or ice? Or only as far as the discoverer could see on a foggy day? Or must he have explored every bit of the region claimed? And—by the way—who was this first man?

Amusing as the question may be, it has a serious side. English, French, American, Russian, Norwegian, German and Swedish nationals have made discoveries in the antarctic region. Commander Byrd with his airplane mapping has added thousands of square miles to the explored area and named Marie Byrd Land and the Rockefeller Range. Moreover, his geologists have shown that the "bottom of the world" contains mineral deposits which may become of great value. It is no time for hasty allegations or denials of ownership. Antarctica cannot be allowed to cool the warmth of Anglo-American friendship.

Paintings for Everybody

THERE is undoubtedly a certain incongruity between the prices modern painters often demand for their pictures and the low estimate which apparently both the public and the art dealers form of them. How is this disagreement to be smoothed out? How is a market to be found for a large number of modern pictures which from time to time make their appearance on the walls of public and private galleries, only to disappear again, and perhaps for good, because neither the public nor the art collectors are willing to pay the prices demanded for them?

A solution was offered some time ago by G. Bernard Shaw, who advised painters to sell their pictures at a uniform price, not above the buying capacity of the wider public. But Mr. Shaw's figure of £5 met with little response from the artists in England. And no wonder. For, to judge from an interesting account of the economics of painting which recently appeared in an English paper, the sum of £5 would not only leave the painter with no profit, but would probably entail some loss.

The modern artist, it is pointed out, has to spend about £4 on the painting materials of a single picture. In addition, there is the model to be paid for, or, if the picture is a landscape, the railway fares. Finally, there is the expense of exhibiting it to the public. Indeed, it appears that even if Shaw's figure is doubled the painter would still fail to make a living out of his art. For, as a simple calculation will show, even if he be so prolific with his brush as to produce one picture each week of the year, he would only earn, after deducting his costs, about £260 a year.

This, in brief, seems to be the case against the proposal of a small uniform price for paintings. It may also be doubted whether, as is apparently seriously suggested, in absence of financial reward painters should agree to be satisfied with the pleasure they find in their work.

Admittedly the path to fame in the world of the brush and palette is both steep and narrow, but it is really impossible to fix a figure for an oil or water-color painting that would provide the painter with a reasonable profit and at the same time enable the public to buy original works of art on a much larger scale than it does now?

Good Government Grows in Dry Soil

METEORIC is the word that fits the rise of good government in Cincinnati. It is less than twenty years since "Boss" Cox sat there on his political throne. The machine he controlled was powerful in the State and a factor in national politics. Cincinnati was discouraged. The throne crumbled and the machine faltered. Recently at the National Conference on Improving Government, Cincinnati was credited with the "most wholesome governmental situation in an American city."

A brilliant city manager, a strong Mayor, an intelligent and representative City Council, and a continuing civic organization defending its gains are outstanding causes of the "Queen City's" fresh impetus. Citizens who demanded a change—and got it—did not stop there. Civic vigor was maintained. Men and women of national prominence participated in local public

affairs, and have kept on participating. What Cincinnati first won for better government, it protected at its recent election.

It detracts nothing from these necessary elements of municipal success to point out another new constituent of the Cincinnati situation—better soil for good government to grow in. When "Boss" Cox ruled and later, Cincinnati was the headquarters of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, which broadcast antiprohibition propaganda on a large scale. It was the seat of the Personal Liberty League, spaciouly housed, which also acted as a voice of liquor. It was the headquarters of the brewery workers' union exerting a similar influence in labor circles. It was the home of the most militant of the brewers' state organizations. It was the center of the last great drive of the combined brewers and distillers against the extension of state-wide prohibition. Liquor capital and labor had a national headquarters in Cincinnati. Alcohol was in the atmosphere. The city was lethargic. Under prohibition the atmosphere has cleared. Liquor and machine politics have evaporated together.

Good government has wonderfully flourished of late in Cincinnati; it has not had liquor-soaked soil to grow in.

William Gillette, A. D. G.

OTHER times, other manners—but the human factor remains constant. That is why many persons in the audiences that are witnessing William Gillette's revival of "Sherlock Holmes" have a pleasanter evening than ever they did thirty years ago when the play was new. They do not attempt to deceive themselves about the failure of this detective drama to hold all its original colors unfaded. With the new generation they could admit that the dialogue is often artificial, that the machinery for making the thrills is often ponderous, that the characters surrounding Sherlock are but moons, adding to his radiance by reflection. They accept the play for what it is, a flavorsome antique, though an antique, priceless of its sort, a souvenir of that almost forgotten era of playwrighting, the day of Scribner's well-made play that Ibsen, Shaw, Barrie and Tchekov ended by letting fresh air from all outdoors into the musty theater.

That "Sherlock Holmes" as a play is obsolescent, even when it has received the artful production and acting of the present revival, matters not at all. It is good to see the play again for its own sake, if only as a museum piece. Above all it is good to see William Gillette's melodrama again because it brings back, for those who saw it long ago, the memories of another day. It is one of the happy faculties of pleasant happenings of the past to jump vividly into new life in the book of remembrance when something recalls them, while unpleasant memories remain vaguely dormant.

This revival brings before audiences new and old a personage, William Gillette. That this artist expressed himself according to the best practice of the theater of thirty years ago when with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle he wrote "Sherlock Holmes" is something that cannot be taken away from him by a 1929 judgment on his play. In its day it was a masterpiece of melodrama, and today its polished craftsmanship should be a standing rebuke to slovenly writers as well as to persons with incomplete knowledge of the mechanism of theatrical effect.

William Gillette of 1929 is a finer artist than was the William Gillette of 1899 when "Sherlock Holmes" had its first performance. For the years have but added to the store of his experience, and ripened the urbanity of his viewpoint. Art is expression, but expression is not art, says Croce. This paradox explains why the Gillette of today is a greater artist than was the Gillette of a generation ago. The form in which he then worked expressed him then, and yet that form has become outmoded. But the man has gone on, so that today he expresses his personal nature as of 1929, and that nature is not outmoded. Thus we are witnessing in his present performances the revelation of a sensibility, a wit and a kindness that are of the artist himself. To him we should like to offer the degree of A. D. G., meaning William Gillette, actor, dramatist, gentleman.

Random Ramblings

A Havana woman offers 3000 acres of her estate to prepare monkeys for American zoos. The monkeys no doubt would prefer to have the place to prepare monkeys in American, or any other, zoos for their natural habitat, the jungle.

Primary pupils are troubled by zeros, says a newspaper item. But they are not the only ones so troubled, for many people find it hard to keep their zeros on the right side of the decimal point.

Eight men on an Alaskan river counted 257,546 salmon on their way up the stream in one day. This would have pleased Isaac Walton, there being so little time to philosophize.

The United States Bureau of Mines says that dynamite when exploded travels at 240 miles a minute. But that is slow when compared with light. It's all in the point of view.

An economist says that 1930 will be a year of "more faith, less hope and less charity." No tripod, however, much less this one, can stand on less than three legs.

It may be true that a poet "must have the exact word, as close fitting as a waistcoat," but it also must be of good material and harmonize with the rest of the garment.

Kansas City purposes to supply license plates in various colors in accordance with autoists' accident records. How about a clean slate for the careful driver?

A New York philanthropist has given \$35,000 to promote literacy. If money talks, here is one case in which it uses correct diction.

It's a long time since we've seen a little girl dressed up in long skirts and "playing lady." But it may not be long, apparently.

The combination of four-wheel brakes and foresight adds to the safety of the highway.

Again Byrd lives up to his name!

French and Germans—A Comparison

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

RECENTLY I was traveling through Germany, and remembering the talk of a special understanding with France and the creation of a United States of Europe, I endeavored to draw a comparison of the French and German political mentalities. In this I was greatly helped by a conversation with a distinguished German who had worked out an ingenious contrast between his compatriots and the French. I believe that stress should be laid on the fundamental resemblances of peoples; but I also believe that, when due allowance is made for the falsity of all generalizations, it is sometimes helpful to try to understand differences.

In what follows there is no wish to be dogmatic. It may be that the distinction which is drawn is not so sharp as it would appear to be. But there is, nevertheless, some substance in the contention that, while the Frenchman is chiefly interested in the French soil, the German is chiefly interested in his countrymen. One thinks in terms of race, the other in terms of territory.

The history of the two nations has run on divergent lines. While France early took shape, and, in spite of a vast variety of origins, a considerable intermixing of blood, traced its boundaries, and became, as a country, homogeneous, Germany, united by racial ties, sprawled, an amorphous mass, across Europe. Germany was not a nation as was France; it was a conglomeration of several hundreds of little states. It was only a few generations ago that it was clearly defined on the map, whereas France, if its contour has necessarily changed in the vicissitudes of the centuries, has nevertheless preserved an unchanging consciousness of its natural limits.

Thus it comes about that France is a geographical unity, while Germany is a racial unity. France is concerned in keeping France. Germany is concerned in keeping Germany. If a parcel of land has once belonged to the French and has been truly accepted as French, then the French cannot bear to lose it. Alsace formed part of the ideal France, and when it was taken from France in 1870 the desire for its return burned strongly in the breast of every patriot. It is not that the people of Alsace are peculiarly French. It is that Alsace itself is peculiarly French.

There is doubtless some exaggeration in the epigram that Alsace to be peopled by a colony of Chinese it would still be in French eyes, French. There is some exaggeration—but not much. For the French live under the old Roman laws of property, and have a strong historical sentiment. France rapidly absorbs foreigners—a phenomenon which has been frequently remarked upon—because residence on French soil is somehow held to give French nationality.

Poles and Spaniards, Italians and Czechoslovaks, are welcomed. They are freely admitted into the French family. They soon become more French than the French. They never feel themselves a minority. They are not kept apart from the rest of the community. I have often seen, in the Chamber, black deputies from overseas possessions, arm in arm with white deputies. The colored men would be shocked at the suggestion that they are not true Frenchmen, while the white deputies would be equally shocked were it suggested that their Negro brethren are different from themselves. The color line is not drawn in France, because the only French test of nationality is the occupation of French soil.

That is why France is the most hospitable country in the world. A Frenchman could live all his life in England and never be recognized as English; but it seems impossible to live long in France without acquiring something of the French character. For the French, the Frenchman

abroad is an anomaly. He is queer and inexplicable. He is not French unless he is in France. The French expatriate, and even the French traveler is looked at askance by his countrymen.

Exactly the opposite sentiment prevails in Germany. Nobody can cease to be a German. Nobody can become a German by adoption. A few exceptions—such as Houston Stewart Chamberlain—may be cited; but they are so rare that they cannot invalidate the rule. Germany, for special reasons, may have proceeded to conquer other lands, but it has never succeeded in making Germans of alien populations.

The Poles, for instance, under Germany, remained Poles. Partly this may have been by reason of the Polish temperament, but chiefly it was by reason of the inability of the German to accept the Pole as a compatriot. Frenchmen could accept the Pole as a compatriot, but Germans never. Racial feeling is greater than territorial feeling. It follows that the territorial losses of Germany in the peacemaking would not in themselves trouble Germany much. It could, if that were all, forget its humiliation. It could, from the economic viewpoint, be content with suitable contractual arrangements. It will never brood over Alsace as France brooded over Alsace. The soil may be necessary as a means, but it is not an end. The French peasant has a veritable passion for the soil; and the French Nation has a veritable passion for territory. But the German is essentially interested only in his brother Germans.

In his brother Germans, however, he is irrevocably interested. Their sorrows are his sorrows, their joys are his joys. He yearns over them when they are forced under a foreign yoke. He will never be disinterested in their fate. If there is a German minority in Poland, Germany will always remember that minority. It will always champion the cause of that minority. The fatherland is an expression that brings tears to the eyes of the sentimental German, but were he to analyze his sentiments, he would discover that he is not thinking of the fatherland at all, but of his fellow Germans. His conception of Germany is more human than is the Frenchman's conception of France. The Frenchman glorifies an imaginary personage whom he calls France. The German has a vision, not of an imaginary entity, but of individual Germans.

I remember Norman Angell's telling me of his travels in South America. Everybody spoke Spanish, and Angell had difficulty in making himself understood. In a restaurant he exclaimed: "Can nobody here speak French or English?" Instantly a husky Negro stepped forward and said: "Monsieur, je parle Français!" Angell looked at him in some astonishment. "How do you come to speak French?" he asked.

And the Negro, drawing himself up proudly, beat himself upon the breast and declared: "Monsieur, je suis Français—pur sang." ("I am a Frenchman of the purest blood!")

No Frenchman would see anything surprising in this. Of course the Negro, born in some French island, would be, for the French, French. But the German, as a colonist, failed to assimilate the native races. He did not think of them as Germans.

This is not a criticism either of the French or of the Germans. It is simply a little study of their respective characters. In European diplomacy the French are moved by the wish to obtain territorial security—to enjoy the status quo. The Germans, in their relations with their neighbors, are moved by racial affinities. But there is nothing that should prevent them from settling down on terms of peace and friendship. There remains nothing which should revive the age-long feud now happily at an end.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

London

THE change which is gradually overtaking the mode of life of the present-day inhabitants of London is, perhaps, best illustrated by the growing popularity of flats. In the older suburbs, especially, the new habit of living in flats has almost entirely displaced the older custom of one family occupying a whole house for itself. The houses, it is true, are mostly the same Georgian pillared mansions or Victorian red brick two or three storied buildings, but the greater number of them are really divided up into flats, and the house that once upon a time contained only one family, that in many cases lived in it for several generations, today contains two or three families that rarely remain in it for more than a few years.

This tendency to adopt the more gregarious habits of American and Continental cities is particularly observable in the newly built large blocks of flats, which are springing up almost everywhere in the West End of London, from Baker Street to Park Lane and from Bloomsbury to Piccadilly. The first to be ready for occupation have been, however, the luxury flats in Park Lane and Piccadilly, for which it is apparently proving difficult to find tenants, partly because of the high rents of between £1500 to £2000 a year, and partly because of the servant problem, which such flats, owing to the attached restaurant, are supposed to have solved, but which apparently still clouds the domestic felicity of their rich occupants. The cheaper flats, however, are being rapidly made ready for occupation, and in a few years even the residential parts of London may be expected to become as unrecognizable to the tourist, who is anxious to revive old association, as many of the commercial centers of the West End.

It is interesting to note that the Savoy Theater claims to have been the first to institute the queue system for unreserved seats. Until the theater opened in 1881, might have been right, and disgraceful scenes of disorder occurred nightly at the pit entrances of the West End theaters. Today, every seat can be booked. In addition, the approaches to the doors to all parts of the house are entirely protected with an attractive glass canopy flooded with light from box lights placed at frequent intervals to form part of the design. In the approaches to the Savoy Hotel, lying contiguous with the theater, another daring experiment has been tried. The facade of the covered courtyard under the imposing statue of the mailed Savoyard, as well as part of the walls of the approaches, have been sheathed in stainless steel. This, in conjunction with the glass canopy over the sidewalks, gives a most striking effect. It will be interesting to see how the stainless steel withstands the sulphurous attacks of London's celebrated atmosphere.

A symbol of international reconciliation is seen in the coming South African dinner here, where General von Lettow-Vorbeck is to be the guest of honor and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts presides. The former commanded the German forces in East Africa during the Great War. The latter fought against England in the Boer campaign of 1901, yet led the British armies that faced General von Lettow-Vorbeck in 1917. The invitation to attend the dinner which General von Lettow-Vorbeck has accepted, was sent with the warm approval of a number of distinguished British officers, including Admiral King-Hall, Gen. Sir Edward Northey, late Governor of Kenya, Generals Sheppard, O'Grady and Orr, and Colonel Wedgwood, M. P., also Capt. F. E. Guest, who, after fighting against General Smuts in South Africa, had the honor of serving on his staff in the East African campaign.

Miss Ishbel MacDonald came back from her American trip with her father to a completely renovated 10 Downing Street, London, the official residence of British Prime Ministers. When she left, painters had started work upon the outside, but within, this old house was dingy and forlorn. Now the electric lighting in what is known as the banquet hall has been renovated. The drawing-

room, which is Miss Ishbel's especial kingdom, has been redecorated. Bedrooms have been repapered, and new curtains put up. China, glass, linen, pots, pans and kettles, for which the State is also responsible, have been gone over. Mr. MacDonald's library and Miss Ishbel's morning room have all come in for attention. The First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings has begun at the top in applying labor where it was needed to make the first Minister of the Crown feel at home.

Westminster Abbey is exchanging some of the somber tints of its nineteenth century grays and browns for the brighter colors used in its internal decoration five centuries ago. The work that is being done is on the canopies of the choir stalls. These are being repainted in blue, red and gold, at the cost of an anonymous donor, thereby restoring them to what they were like in the Middle Ages. There has been some difference of opinion as to the desirability of the change, but the authorities are satisfied that they are restoring the past. "The abbey has never been so dull to look at as it is now," said one of the cathedral officials before the work began. "We are repeatedly revealing colors which lie under the crust of ages. All we are doing now is reverting to the old colorings of hundreds of years ago."

For many years the Royal Institution of Great Britain has ranked among its chief treasures the apparatus used by the great English savants of the latter end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries. These objects, newly arranged and labeled with exact details, can now be seen for the first time by the general public at the Natural Science Museum, South Kensington. This remarkable historic exhibition will remain open for six months or more during the rebuilding of the Royal Institution. In the exhibits, the visitor is able to trace the beginnings of the great electrical engineering and chemical industries of the present day, made possible by the discoveries of Davy, Faraday, and others. The Royal Institution of Great Britain was founded in 1799 on the initiative of the cosmopolitan Sir Benjamin Thompson, known better to historians as Count Rumford of Munich.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Canada and the Liquor Problem

ONTARIO highways are among the finest in Canada, and her byways have long been considered trails of loveliness. Today the great roads and the little roads of Ontario are littered with empty bottles, whisky and beer bottles by the hundred thousand. And you needn't take anyone's word for it; you can start counting almost anywhere. But it is not safe to walk out there when so many drivers are sipping Ontario government liquor. Nor is it necessary to go out to the highways and byways at all. You can see the empty bottles in hotel rooms and corridors, in office and garage, in barn and bin.

The thing has become a danger and a nuisance. It has been going on for some time, getting steadily worse. At first we blamed it on the tourists, but we now know that the tourists couldn't account for one-twentieth part of the empties, even at the border. "The King's Highway" is the grand old title Ontario's Premier recently revived for the roads, and Ontario's Government is making these highways a byword among the people and a danger to the traveling public by its ever-increasing flow of liquor under guise of government "control."

The people of Ontario should know that their Province is selling \$50,000,000 worth of liquor a year. Is it any wonder that tens of thousands of youth are being added annually to the list of drinkers? Is it strange that motor accidents are increasing at an appalling rate? Why should anyone be surprised to find a few hundred empty bottles along a mile of the King's Highway?—New Outlook (Toronto).